

Gettysburg Compiler.

99TH YEAR

GETTYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1917

NO. 52

TOWN NEEDS PROVOST GUARD

CAMP COMMANDER'S OFFER OF ONE SHOULD BE ACCEPTED.

The Sooner a Guard is Given the Better it Will be for Town and Soldiers.

Gettysburg has become a small city since June 1st but this fact does not seem to have seeped into the appreciation of some of our people. They behold it as the same old town to be handled in the same old way, that new conditions do not evolve new problems to be solved in some other manner.

The borough of Gettysburg with a population of nearly five thousand souls has become with the khaki cantonment a place of about 15,000 souls. The change is evidenced in many ways. Every evening our streets are crowded with vehicles and the pavements with throngs. While previously the town was crowded on Saturday evening, it is now in that condition every evening and literally packed on Saturday. Many of the stores become crushes at times and this condition lasts hours and hours.

There is no complaint on the part of our people with this condition. It was to be expected. Our business people are reaping a harvest. Our people speak enthusiastically of the soldier, in large measure, as well behaved, polite and orderly. It may be that those with a little more energy plus have been going out of town, to Hanover and York, and if the papers of those towns are not exaggerating, are giving things a vermillion tint, but it is likely this is overdrawn, that hundreds have given no offense or cause for criticism and that only a very small disorderly element is responsible for the whole situation. At any rate Gettysburg has not had demonstrations of rowdiness to complain of as the other towns have noted.

The condition of the town in August is not what it was in June, however. When the soldiers first came it was a body of men who had been in training for months. They had received instructions and training as to what was expected of the soldier. August finds hundreds of recruits, who have had no army training, many who have been unaccustomed to taking orders as must be done in the army and whose natural bent might be to let themselves loose when opportunity presented.

Soon after the arrival of the soldiers the camp commander asked whether the town desired a provost guard for the preservation of the peace and good order of the town and was told that the same was not needed. It may have been possible that no such guard was needed at that particular time but that time has long since passed. When the recruits began to number in the thousands, and camp followers arrived, and all kinds of side issues, that point was passed and there is no virtue in sticking to an assertion when conditions have changed. It is absurd to suppose that the same police force early in June, can look after the welfare of a community in August with three times the number of people in and around this town. This absurdity is emphasized when the idea prevails that one policeman must always be in the square to help in keeping order there and prevent congestion.

The results were those to be expected. There has been no effort to patrol the streets, worth calling by that name. The beats of our policemen have largely been standing ones according to orders. It is not likely that a resident of Springs avenue has seen a policeman as far out as the limits of the borough since the soldiers have been here. Any crook attracted by the camp and becoming acquainted with the situation could depend upon it that he would be unmolested in any attempt to rob a house, as at the Clutz residence and that when police were informed by phone of a robbery and had to cover six squares to get to the place, the robber would be six squares away. The only proper thing for the police system to do then is to look wise.

Other conditions have been noted. Twice within the past two weeks there have been disturbances on the great highway to the camp, Baltimore street, and within the town. On the first occasion a drunk made himself obnoxious for two and a quarter hours until removed by soldiers, and on last Saturday night a fighting drunk soldier made a spectacle of himself for over an hour, gathering a crowd and had to be knocked down and finally two of the soldiers on guard over U. S. property in this place answered a call and carried off the offender. On both occasions no policeman passed up this main thoroughfare to the camp during the disturbances.

There are any number of good reasons why the offer of the camp commander kindly tendered, of a provost guard for the town should be accepted. In the first place it will not cost the town one cent. In the next place when the crowded conditions and attending complications are due to the soldiers it is entirely proper that the offer of the army should be accepted to help to preserve order. Further a breach of the peace by a soldier is a matter that should be treated by the Army and one they want to treat, and the town authorities or the courts of the county and its officers should not be expected to have any-

thing to do with. The Army expects to do this work and they should have been allowed to have their way.

It is understood that a guard was put on duty in the town on Friday morning.

New Military Exemption Ruling.

General Crowder has sent to Draft Boards, new military exemption rulings.

"Under presidential regulations the term dependent for support has given rise to several further questions of principle affecting large numbers of persons.

"The general basis for ruling upon such questions should be the spirit and purpose of the act in providing for such discharge, wherever the terms of the act and of the regulations are not in themselves conclusive. The act authorizes the President to discharge wherever the parties drafted are in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable.

"Such dependency ordinarily renders discharge advisable, because since the drafted person loses his civil income and thus loses his means of support the wife is left without support, and this lack of support is the effect which the act aims to avoid. But wherever such effect does not in fact follow, and the wife is not left without reasonably adequate support, but will receive such support from other sources, there is no real dependency rendering discharge advisable.

NON-EXEMPTION INSTANCES.

"The following classes of cases are within this ruling:

"A. Wife and children. One. Where the parents or other relatives of the wife or husband are able, ready and willing to provide adequate support for her (and children if any) during the absence of the husband.

"Two. Where the wife owns land which has produced income by the husband's labor, but which could with reasonable certainty be rented during his absence, to other persons so as to produce an adequate support.

"Three. Where there exists some arrangement by which the salary or wage of the husband is continued, in whole or in part, by third persons, being employers or insurers or others, and such portion of the salary of wage, either alone or with an allotment of his soldier's pay, or with other definite income, will furnish a reasonably adequate support.

"B. Other dependents. One. Where in one of the foregoing ways a reasonably adequate support is provided for a widowed mother, infirm parents, or orphan child under 16 years of a son, brother or father called into service.

Under presidential regulations providing that any certificate of discharge may be withdrawn, modified or renewed by the local board, the board is authorized to reopen any claim of exemption already passed upon and still awaiting disposition upon appeal to the district board for the purpose of receiving any affidavits or making other inquiries relative to dependency as defined in the present rulings; and the local board shall transmit to the district board such affidavits and its own minutes thereon for consideration on appeal.

The foregoing rulings are calculated to carry out the spirit and terms of the act and to enable patriotic men to remain in the military service of their country, wherever the burden of support hitherto carried by them alone is in a position to be distributed, for a time, among others who are patriotically ready to make in this manner their contribution to military service by setting another man free to enter the army.

Insignia of Rank.

You can tell the rank of an American army officer by knowing that:

A second lieutenant has an epaulette with no bar.

A first lieutenant has an epaulette with one white bar.

A captain has an epaulette with two white bars.

A major has an epaulette with a gold maple leaf thereon.

A lieutenant colonel has an epaulette with a silver maple leaf.

A colonel has an epaulette with a silver spread eagle thereon.

A brigadier general has an epaulette with one silver star.

A major general has an epaulette with two silver stars.

A lieutenant general has an epaulette with three silver stars.

A general is exceedingly rare. Thus far in our history there have been only two. They were Washington and Grant.

New Maryland Auto Law.

August 1, Maryland's new auto law went into force. With a few miles separating many of our people from the good roads of Maryland and the constant attraction to move in that direction, when riding in a car, it would be well to go with your car equipped to obey the new law of that state, requiring all autos to have either satisfactory dimmers on their headlights, or to have them so constructed that no rays from the automobile rise higher than 42 inches above the ground at a distance of 75 feet away from the object. The Maryland Automobile Commission has issued a warning that the provisions of the act will be rigidly enforced. Under their construction it will apply to the old fashioned gas light as well as to the more modern electrics.

DEATH FOLLOWS OPERATION

YOUNG McSHERRYSTOWN LADY DIES IN HOSPITAL.

Amos F. Bushey, a Well Known Retired Farmer of York Springs Dies from Stroke.

Miss Mary Helen Poist, of McSherrystown, died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster, on Friday, Aug. 3, following an operation for gall stones. The operation was performed on Monday, July 30. Although she withstood the operation very well, the intense heat was too much for her weakened condition and she passed peacefully away. Her age was 24 years, 9 months and 15 days. She was a daughter of the late Ignatius and Rose Poist. She was a graduate of St. Joseph's Academy, a member of St. Joseph's Alumni Association, and a member of the Blessed Virgin Sodality of St. Mary's Church, McSherrystown. She was formerly a clerk in the Talbot Store, and for the past several years in the store of Elmer E. Wentz. Recently she accepted the position of inspector in the sewing factory of the Middleburg Manufacturing Company between McSherrystown and Hanover. Surviving are her mother, Mrs. Rose Poist; a brother, Harry E. Poist, and a sister, Miss Bernadine Poist, all at home. She was one of the most popular young ladies of McSherrystown, and enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The remains were removed to the Poist home, McSherrystown, and the funeral held Monday, Aug. 6, high mass of requiem in St. Mary's Church, McSherrystown, by Rev. L. Aug. Reudter, interment on the family lot in St. Mary's Cemetery.

Amos F. Bushey, a well known retired farmer, died at his home in York Springs last Sunday morning following a stroke of apoplexy received three days before. He had been living in York Springs for the past twelve years. He leaves his wife who before marriage was Miss Emma Swartz and these daughters and sons: Mrs. Ervin Weaver of Dillsburg, Mrs. Charles E. Bushey of Aspers, Mrs. Emma March of Harrisburg, Mrs. C. P. Lerue, Mrs. J. H. Griest, Curtis Bushey, Amos F. Bushey, Jr., and Harry Bushey, all of York Springs. He also leaves three sisters: Mrs. Sarah Kapp of Los Angeles, Mrs. Aaron Kauffman and Mrs. Mary Leatherman of East Berlin. Funeral was in the Lutheran Church at York Springs of which he was a member, and interment in the Sunnyside Cemetery.

Charles F. Reindollar died at his home on Clear Ridge, near Uniontown, Md., August 2, 1917, after a prolonged illness aged 72 years, 3 months and 13 days. He was the last surviving son of the late Henry and Mary A. Reindollar, of Taneytown, of which family three sisters are still living: Mrs. James B. Galt and Mrs. P. B. Englar, of Taneytown, and Miss Leila A. Reindollar of Fairfield. He is survived by his wife, by second marriage, and by the following children: Mrs. Bertha Smith, Mrs. Nannie Schmick, and Frank G. Reindollar of Baltimore, and Lester Reindollar of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Reindollar had spent a portion of his life teaching in the public schools and was engaged in business at various times in Harney, Keymar, and at his late home. Funeral services were held last Saturday.

George Bushey died at his home near Round Hill, Adams county last Monday morning from dropsy, aged 68 years, 8 months and 24 days. He leaves two daughters, Misses Elsie and Annie Bushey, both at home. Funeral was held on Thursday, Aug. 9, services and interment at Bermudian Church, Rev. Paul Gladfelter of York Springs, officiating.

Jesse Wentz, a well known citizen of Parkville, York county, died on Sunday after a three months' illness, aged 72 years, 9 months and 20 days. He was a life long citizen of York county, and had charge of the toll-gate on the Baltimore pike, at Parkville, for the past eleven years. He was married to Miss Anna Mary Froek, a daughter of the late Henry Froek, of Deep Run, Md., who died eight years ago. Mr. Wentz is survived by the following children: Edward Wentz of Deep Run, Md., Philip M. Wentz of Pleasant Hill, Mrs. Ida Stiffer and Mrs. Curtis Meckley of Philadelphia, Charles A. Wentz of Penn township, and Mrs. Noah Brown of Rittsburg, this county. Funeral was Wednesday, Aug. 8, with services and interment at Wentz's Meeting House, Rev. S. B. Daugherty of the U. B. Church officiating.

Dr. Robert A. Kerr, of Peoria, Ill., died on Friday last week at Teosky, Mich., where he had been taken to recover from an operation for gall stones which he had undergone several weeks ago. Dr. Kerr was a prominent physician in his State, surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad, a man most highly regarded and with a wide circle of admirers. He was a frequent visitor at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William C. Tyson, at Guernsey, this county, and had made many friends here. Funeral was held from the Tyson home at Guernsey at 3 o'clock.

(Continued on page 5)

PERSONAL POINTS OF VIEW

COMINGS AND GOINGS INTO AND OUT OF THE TOWN.

Social and Other Individual Happenings and Other Local Items of Interest.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Bayly and child of Westfield, N. J., are spending several weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baker, Baltimore street.

—Miss Jeanette Smith and Miss Helen Smith have returned to their home in Baltimore after spending some time as the guests of Miss Reba Miller at her home on York street.

—Charles W. Stock has returned to his home on Broadway after accompanying his brother Simon Stock to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. After successfully passing the examinations as stenographer in the signal corps Simon Stock has been assigned to the training camp at San Antonio, Texas.

—Mrs. James Cannon and son James of Pittsburgh, are spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Tipton, Chambersburg street.

—Rec. and Mrs. E. A. Chamberlin and child of Lafayette Hill, Pa., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Speese, Hanover street.

—Mrs. John B. Settle of Seven Stars spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. G. Weaver, Stevens street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stock of Pittsburgh, are spending several weeks with relatives in town.

—Rev. and Mrs. Henry Anstadt of Washington, D. C., spent this week as the guests of friends in town.

—Mrs. J. W. Gobrecht has returned to her home on York street after a visit with relatives in Baltimore. She was accompanied home by her granddaughter, Miss Bessie Coleman of that city who will spend some time here.

—Mrs. Mollie Stockton of Allentown is the guest of Miss O. C. McClean at her home on East Middle street.

—Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Herman and two children of Harrisburg are visiting Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Benner at their home on York street.

—Mrs. Theodore Kimpke has returned to her home on Carlisle street after a visit with friends in Hagerstown.

—Miss Harriett Bailey of Baltimore is spending a week with her aunt, Miss Annie Major at her home on Carlisle street.

—Mrs. N. E. Leathers of Renovo is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Doyle R. Leathers at their apartment in the Academy building.

—Dr. Ezra Lehman and family of Shippensburg were guests of Prof. and Mrs. H. Milton Roth at their home on Broadway on Monday.

—Miss Anna Doersom, East Middle street, has gone to Charlottesville and Grottos, Va., to spend a week with relatives and friends.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Trostle and family, Baltimore street, have returned from a week's trip to Atlantic City.

—Mr. and Mrs. Adam J. Hazlett and son William, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Skelly, Chambersburg street, will return to their home at Aspinwall on Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. William McCullough have returned to their home at Tarentum after spending a month with Mrs. Mary Power, Baltimore street.

—Rev. Stewart Rudisill of Albany, N. Y., is visiting at the home of his father, Franklin Rudisill, Lincoln avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Edward Barbenn, North Stratton street, have gone to Philadelphia where they will make their future home.

—Miss Mamie Clare of Wilkinsburg is spending some time as the guest of the Misses Maud and Alice Miller at their home on Baltimore street.

—Rev. F. E. Taylor, East High St., is spending several weeks in New York City.

—Rev. and Mrs. Roy V. Derr of time with Mr. and Mrs. C. Wm. Ziegler at their home on York street.

—Miss Margaret Plank of Altoona, who is visiting her cousin, Miss Ruth Stallsmith, East Middle street, spent several days this week with friends at Brysonia.

—Rev. David Shaffer of Homestead is spending several weeks with his family at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rupp, West Middle street.

—Rev. and Mrs. Robert Peterman and son of Hicksville, N. Y., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Adams, Seminary Ridge.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ziegler, Chambersburg street, announce the birth of a son on Tuesday, August 7.

—Miss Evangeline Sieber, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Sieber, West Middle street, has been elected assistant director on the faculty of the vocational high school at Arendtsville. Miss Sieber is a graduate of Gettysburg College and taught last year in the High School at Rural Retreat, Va.

—Miss Nellie Mehning has been elected teacher of the Pine Run School in Hamilton township. Miss Mehning is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Mehning of Cumberland township near town, and was graduated in June from the Gettysburg High School.

—The Reformed churches of Fairfield, Cashtown and McKnightstown will hold their Sunday School picnics

at Hammers' Grove on Saturday, August 11. The Lutherans of Fairfield will have their picnic at the park on Thursday, August 16.

—Winfield Dubbs of the U. S. S. North Dakota, spent several days this week with his mother, Mrs. Nettie Dubbs, Chambersburg street.

—Rev. and Mrs. Earl Rudisill of Chicago, have announced the birth of a son, July 25th. Rev. Rudisill is a son of Hon. and Mrs. D. Calvin Rudisill of near town.

—G. Edgar Miller, son of Hon. and Mrs. E. P. Miller and Edgar Faber, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Faber, both of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, have gone to Wilmington, Del., where they will be employed as chemists in the laboratories of the Du Pont Powder Company.

—Ira D. Plank, former manager of the Gettysburg team of the Blue Ridge League has purchased the Bream Garage on York street known as the Centre Square Garage, and took entire charge this week.

—The St. James Lutheran Sunday School held their annual picnic on Thursday afternoon along Marsh Creek near the bungalow of Rev. J. B. Baker. All those attending were taken to the picnic grounds by automobile free of charge.

—A signet ring bearing the initials L. D. L. and a small piece of bone about three inches long were found by C. A. Fox on Tuesday afternoon in a trench that had been excavated for water pipes at the camp hospital just west of the Emmitsburg road at the edge of town. The bone crumbled to pieces when it was touched and as no buttons or buckles were found indicating that it was the body of a soldier buried there during the battle, it is likely that it dates farther back.

—Edwin Codori, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Codori, York street, was seriously injured on Tuesday evening while returning from Frederick on his motorcycle. He was rounding a curve on the pike between Thurmont and Emmitsburg when the feed line on the Prestolite tank became clogged and the head light went out for a moment, before he could stop the side car struck a concrete culvert and the machine was ditched, throwing him about ten feet to the side of the road on a pile of stones. He received two deep cuts on the face, one of which narrowly escaped his eye, a fractured wrist, two cuts on one leg and severe strains to his spine. In spite of his injuries he managed to ride his machine into Emmitsburg and from there he was brought home in an automobile.

—Morris Miller and Albert Menchey have returned from the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara after spending three months in training, both having been honorably discharged because of their age.

—Joseph Williams, York street, who applied for admission to the Navy some weeks ago, has been called to duty and reported at the training station at Newport, R. I., this week.

—William D. Himes of New Oxford left last Sunday for Washington where he expects to be assigned to the ordnance department of the U. S. Army.

—Victor L. Lawrence of New Oxford, has been accepted as a clerk in the aviation corps and has been sent to Columbus, Ohio.

—V. Weaver Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Smith of McSherrystown, has received a commission as First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Commission Department of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and is now stationed at College Point, N. Y. He is a graduate of State College and taught for several years at that institution. For the past few years he has been employed as a chemist by the United States Government.

—Rev. Fr. Mark Stock of New Oxford is spending the week in Washington, D. C., to attend a national convention for the purpose of securing Catholic chaplains for the army. He is a representative of the Harrisburg diocese.

—Miss Annie Danner, Centre Square, and Rev. and Mrs. Charles Reinwald of Emmitsburg, are spending two weeks at Atlantic City.

—Miss Myra Culp, Centre Square, has gone to Jefferson, Kentucky, to spend a month at the home of Rev. J. E. Zenger and family.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Butt and family have gone to Atlantic City where they will spend two weeks. They will be joined there by John Butt who has been in camp at Fort Niagara for three months.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chocel and daughter of Columbia, Mo., Miss Ida Simmerman and George Simmerman of Willowdale, Md., were the guests of Jacob C. Shriver and family, East Middle street on Tuesday.

—Miss Bertha Messimer has returned to her home at Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Diehl, Hanover street.

—Mrs. J. T. Huddle of Washington, D. C., is visiting her sisters the Misses O'Neal at their home on Carlisle street.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Miss Eva Walter and Miss Esther Hartman, North Washington street, are spending ten days at Atlantic City.

—Geo. Spangler of Mayfield, Kan., is spending some time at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. W. H. Froek, Buford avenue.

—Frank B. Sionaker, Baltimore street, has finished harvesting a crop of thirty-five bushels of Irish potatoes that speak eloquently in favor of the town garden; three of the average size tubers weighing three pounds and a half.

PIG PENS GO--PIG PENS STAY

ONE ORDER IS THUMBS UP, THE OTHER IS THUMBS DOWN.

Meanwhile the Community Has Been Enjoying a Round of Its Usual Healthiness.

Dr. B. Franklin Royer, of Philadelphia, Chief Medical Inspector for the Department of Health was in town the beginning of the week in conference with the Board of Health and is credited with having handed down the following arraignment of conditions here:

"The pig pens must go. I understand there are about fifty people in the town who raise hogs. People and pigs can't live in the same community. The pigs are a doubtful investment, anyhow, with feed at the present prices, and if we save the animals at the cost of human life—it's a costly proposition. I believe that twenty of the pig owners will stop the practice voluntarily, if the request is made. The others must do it or face prosecution.

"Those seven successful actions secured here last week should go a long way toward convincing the people of your town that the local board of health is in earnest. But there should have been seventy instead of seven.

"Your alleys and back yards are filthy. Tall weeds furnish breeding places for all sorts of disease-carrying insects. Manure is not removed weekly and flies breed readily. Tin cans are thrown about promiscuously. Some places are highly unsanitary. I informed one restaurant that if they did not get rid of the flies we would shut up the place entirely. Another place I told that, if soldiers were not kept out, an armed guard would be put there.

"Outbuildings are not maintained in the proper way, and we are thoroughly in earnest about taking things in our own hands if prompt relief is not given. You will very soon have 32,000 soldiers here and they must be protected.

"It is not the policy of the State Health Department to take over the work of any borough health board unless it is absolutely necessary; but, if your people do not co-operate more quickly and willingly to remove the hog pens and to do the other things indicated we will simply have to come in and do the work our way and at your expense."

The Town Council met on Tuesday evening and were disappointed in not meeting Dr. Royer personally. They took the position that there was no legal power to compel them to pass an ordinance to legislate all pig pens out of existence. They contend that there are sanitary pig pens and those that are not and told the Board of Health to help themselves to the latter and clean them up but to leave the former alone.

The Board of Health voted on Thursday evening that pig pens should go.

Of course everything reasonable should be done to improve the sanitary condition of the town and conserve the health and in this connection it is to be noted that for the two months the camp has been in existence, the town and camp have been practically without serious illness. There has been no epidemic, no contagion, no deaths in camp of near 10,000 men. Only a healthy locality could give such results. It must, however, be kept that way.

Burglary at Dr. Clutz's Residence.

The residence of Dr. J. A. Clutz on Seminary Ridge was entered last Saturday evening by a burglar. Entrance was made by way of the kitchen while members of the family were in a nearby room on the same floor. The thief went through the second story and gathered up a gold watch, a silver watch, a pair of opera glasses, a cameo pin, other jewelry, toilet articles and some clothing, the whole worth about \$100. A number of the articles belonged to several guests in the Clutz home. A member of the family returning to the home between ten and eleven o'clock saw a man walking away from the rear of the house carrying a white bundle, believed to be the loot in a pillow cover. The authorities were notified and of course have been unable to find a trace of the robber and the stolen property.

Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace A. Crouse, Baltimore street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Esther D. Crouse to Prof. Chas. Paul Cessna of Rimesburg, Pa. Miss Crouse is a graduate of Gettysburg High School and Mr. Cessna, who graduated from College here in 1915 is an assistant professor in the department of physics at the local institution. The wedding will take place in the early fall.

GOOD HOMES WANTED for two boys aged three and seven years. Either town or country homes would be acceptable, country preferred. Adoptions may be arranged. For further information and particulars write to

MRS. V. V. SANDERS, Fairfield, R. R. 1.

Clean White Rags wanted at this office. 5cts. per pound.

ARENDTSTVILLE.

Several days ago one of Messrs. Tate & Cole's teams passed through this place to the railroad station at Biglerville with a load of sawed lumber for a new barn in Cumberland county. Seven of the longest pieces were 56 feet long which was an unusual length.

The festival held here last Saturday evening drew a large crowd and the gross receipts were \$162.48.

Whilst assisting unloading hay in the barn ex-County Commissioner Mack Eicholtz fell when the hoisting rope broke, a distance of 12 feet to the barn floor and bruised his right hip badly and injured the lead-ers in the leg. He can only get around now by the use of crutches. Earl E. Miller, who spent the last few years in New York City, has enlisted in the 22nd N. Y. Regiment Engineers. Edward Roberts, Paul D. Engelman and George Klepper re-ported at the recruiting office in Harrisburg last Tuesday. The two former passed the examination and the latter was rejected owing to de-fective teeth.

Mrs. Sadie Raffensperger has been missing some of her young chicks and eggs for some time. Several days ago her son Luther shot a 5 ft. blacksnake in their barn yard and now they think they have the in-truder.

Messrs. A. I. Weidner and Harry H. Warren have each purchased a new piano.

G. Roland Mickley and wife and their two children are visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Minter, the former's parents.

Miss Millie Lichty who spent several months in McCall, S. C., where she was engaged in the millinery trade has returned home.

Quite a number of our citizens re-sponded to the call to plant all the spare plots of ground that they could to increase the food stuff. We notice that one has turned his barn-yard into a corn patch.

J. A. Kane, who has had a success-ful operation for a goitre at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, has re-turned home.

A special program will be rendered in connection with the regular mis-sionary meeting by The Faithful Gleaners, a class of girls, in the Lu-theran Church, Sunday evening, Au-gust 5, at 7.30. All welcome.

Rev. D. T. Koser will hold his Har-vest Home service in the Lutheran Church in this place next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Because of a vacation granted the pastor there will be no services in either church during the month of August except at the regular hour of 10 a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crowell and two boys of Philadelphia, spent several days at the home of David Knouse.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ES-TATE.

On Tuesday, August 21, 1917.

The undersigned, executors, will sell Tracts 1, 2 and 3 on tract No. 1, being the following farm timber land:

Tract No. 1, situate in Mt. Pleas-ant township, Adams county, Pa., on road leading from Bonneville to Littlestown, and about midway be-tween the two places, adjoining lands of Harry Sent, Geo. Shildt, Samuel Snyder, Jacob Miller, Raymond Sell, Milton Benner and White Hall School lot, containing fifty-two (52) acres and 14 perches of land, im-proved with a two-story weatherboard dwelling, with summer house, good well of water at house, cistern, bank barn as good as any in county, wagon shed, chicken house, hog pen, all in good repair, good well of water at barn, small creamery house over the well, some fruit and land is in a high state of cultivation.

Tract No. 2, situate in Mt. Pleas-ant township, Adams county, Pa., on road leading from White Hall School House to Two Taverns, about 3-4 of a mile from Tract No. 1, adjoining lands of Frank Hover, Mrs. David Stavelly, Calvin Stavelly, Chas. Ren-ner, and Geo. Shildt, containing twenty (20) acres and 154 perches of land. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation and has been farmed along with Tract No. 1. Both tracts are excellently located as to school houses, churches, stores, etc., and tracts No. 1 and No. 2 will be offered separately and as a whole.

Tract No. 3, timberland, situate in Mt. Pleasant township, near Flat-bush, adjoining lands of Bradley Shanefelter, Milton Benner, and De-groff, containing three (3) acres and 36 perches, more or less, and has growing thereon excellent oak and hickory timber.

Immediately following the sale of the above tracts, the undersigned will sell on Tract No. 4, the following valuable property in White Hall:

Tract No. 4, a lot of ground situ-ate in White Hall, Mt. Pleasant town-ship, Adams county, Pa., containing about one acre, improved with a two-story brick dwelling house in excel-lent repair, fine small barn, buggy shed, good well of water, and some fruit. A most desirable residence.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock on Tract No. 1, when terms will be made known by

GEO. A. SHEELY, McSherrystown.
THOS. J. SHEELY, Littlestown R. 2.
HARRY A. SHEELY, Gettysburg.
E. C. SHEELY, Littlestown R. 2.
Executors.
2New condition yH SmK

DR. FAHRNEY

HAGERSTOWN, MD.
DIAGNOSTICIAN

Only chronic diseases. Send me your name and address and I will send you a mailing case and question blank. Don't use dope for chronic troubles, get cured. It is a satis-faction to know what the cause is. CONSULTATION FREE.

NOTICE

By the Board of Viewers of Adams County, in Bridge and Road Cases, as follows:


No. 1, April Sessions, 1917. Bridge site over Marsh Creek on line be-tween Cumberland and Freedom townships, at lands of A. M. Way-bright.

No. 2, April Sessions, 1917. Public Road in Mt. Joy township, from a point in road leading from Baltimore pike to Two Taverns and Tancytown Road, to a point in road leading from Littlestown to State Line and Har-ney Road.

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing in the above mentioned bridge and road cases will be held by the Boards of View respectively, on Tuesday, the 21st day of August, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested in said bridge and road case who see fit to attend, will be heard.

BOARD OF VIEWERS.
By their Attorney,
C. W. STONER

Good Ventilation Means



Don't expect the baby to thrive in air you've breathed over and over again yourself. No oxygen in that air. Nothing but danger.

Have fresh, pure air for all the family — have warm and comfort too, by installing a

Warm Air Furnace

— an economical, high grade and reliable heating system that VENTI-LATES. It floods every room with a constant stream of fresh oxygenated air.

FREE PLAN

A complete heating plan to fit your individual needs FREE — no obligations. No installation, no charge. See us soon.

T. J. Winebrenner
257 Balto. St.
Gettysburg, Pa.

Proclamation

To the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables in the different Bor-oughs and Townships in the County of Adams—Greetings.

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed under the hand and seal of the Honorable D. P. McPherson, Pres. of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 51st Judicial District, consisting of the Counties of Adams and Fulton, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of Capital and other offenders therein, and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and W. Howard Dicks and Edw. P. Miller, Esqs., Judges of the same County of Adams. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your own proper per-sons with your Records, Recogniz-ances, Examinations and other remem-brances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Gettysburg, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden in the County of Adams aforesaid the Fourth Monday of Aug. next, it be-ing the 27th day at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day then and there to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

SEAL GIVEN under my hand at Gettysburg on the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

HOWARD J. HARTMAN, Sheriff.

75 CENTS
ROUND TRIP
EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY
PEN-MAR PARK
Mountain Coney Island and
Children's Playground

Prof. Bohl's Popular Orchestra
Prof. Tobin's New Dances
Libby's Amusement Attractions
Sacred Concerts on Sunday

75 cents Round Trip
CHILDREN—40 CENTS
Train leaves Gettysburg 10.58a.m
Returning leaves Pen-Mar 5 p.m
WESTERN MARYLAND RV

A Wonderful Trip of Beautiful
Scenic Grandeur. Five Hours of
Mountain Enjoyment

IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE

BUT IT'S TRUE that a large part of our footwear stock is worth WHOLESALE to-day the same amount we are asking for it RE-TAIL. Most of our shoes were bought at least a year ago, and the Oxfords early last fall. We have bought almost entirely direct from reliable factories; and this fact, combined with the early purchases, enables us to offer you the largest possible value for the money. Don't forget this saying—"If quality is not considered, the price is not a true guide to value."

ECKERT'S STORE

"On the Square"

GRANGER'S FAIR OHLER'S GROVE Taneytown, Maryland

AUGUST 14, 15, 16, 17 AND 18, 1917

Special Excursion on Thurs., Aug. 16

Starting at York, Pa., at 7.00 a. m.: Spring Grove 7.55:
Hanover 8.15: Littlestown 8.36: arriving at the Grove
at 9.05: stopping at all way stations. Returning leaves
the Grove at 6.00 p. m.

Train Load of Shows and Riding Devices

Consisting of a \$10,000 (new 1917) 3 abreast caracol, big all steel Ferris Wheel. 7 Big Shows. AUSTIN and SWAIN, Barnum & Bailey's 1916 producing Clowns, fun and laugh if you never laughed before. This train of shows carries over 100 people. Never before have we made such provision to entertain the public. Unhesitatingly we say that no Fair in Maryland will equal our efforts. There is something to suit all. Demonstrative, educational, free acts, daylight fire works, amusements of all kinds. There will be no dull moments to dispose of. Come and enjoy a pleasant time in this beautiful Grove where every comfort is provided for.

Address all communications to

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER, Secretary and Manager

Gettysburg Dept. Store

Useful and Necessary
Articles for Camp Life

We have made special efforts to have a large stock of goods on hand, articles that will help make camp life more comfortable and homelike

Watches and Clocks

Ingersol Watches from \$1.35 up. \$2.00 for a Radiolite Watch (tell the time in the dark). \$4.00 for a Radiolite Wrist Watch. Alarm Clocks from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Flash Lights

We have all sizes Ever Ready Flash Lights and Batteries.

Safety Razors

From \$1.00 to \$6.00. Can suit all tastes.

Bicycles

From \$25.00 to \$38.00. A soldier can get many hours of enjoyment if he owns a bicycle, besides economizing time when on business errands.

Guaranteed Cutlery

We have Pocket Knives, Scissors, Meat Knives, Steak Carvers, Carving Sets, etc.

Trunks

We have the famous Likely Luggage, U. S. Army Field Desk Trunk so widely advertised in all the leading maga-zines. Also the U. S. Army Locker Trunk. Every soldier should own a trunk.

House Furnishing Department

We have all the useful Cooking Utensils especially de-signed for camp cooking. Heavy Coffee Boilers, 14 gallon capacity and larger, heavy Ladles, Beaters, Forks, etc. For the table we have the Agate Plates, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers and everything that can be gotten in the agate-ware. Also Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.

Toilet Articles

Bath Towels, Face Towels, Tooth Paste, Talcum Powders, Shaving Creams, Brushes in great variety.

Groceries

We have a full line of Groceries, always fresh, Green Vege-tables, Country Produce and Cured Meats.

Coal Oil Stoves and Gasoline Stoves

Gettysburg Dept. Store

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The undersigned will sell his gaso-line engine and mill to make corn meal, breakfast food and all kinds of chick feed. This is a fortune for some one living 4 or 5 miles from a mill. Platform scales, 2 other mills, and a large chunk stove, all new—never used.

S. S. W. HAMMERS.

PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN PROP-ERTY.

On Saturday, August 25, 1917, the undersigned trustee to sell the real estate of the late David Bruce Blythe will offer for sale on the premises a town property located in the Borough of Fairfield, situate on the south side of Main street in said borough with a frontage of 36 feet and running back 254 feet to an alley. Improved with a two-story frame dwelling house of six rooms, cellar, and good well of water. Property is in good repair. Sale will begin at 11 o'clock a. m. when and where terms will be made known by N. C. TROUT.

—Paul Dougherty, Baltimore, is spending some time with his aunt, Mrs. Seddicum, at Baltimore.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legat-es and other persons concerned that the administration accounts hereinafter entered will be presented at an Orphans' Court for confirma-tion and allowance on Saturday Au-gust 25, 1917, at 10.30 a. m. of said day.

134. The first and final account of the estate of William L. Arnold, late of McSherrystown borough, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

135. The first and final account of George W. Fickes, executor of the will of Lerina Fickes, late of Lati-more township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

136. The first and final account of Emma J. Weikert, Harvey W. Weikert and Charles M. Weikert, exec-utors of the will of William K. Weikert late of Mt. Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

137. The first and final account of Joseph Gochenour, executor of the will of John Gochenour, late of Lati-

more township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

138. The first and final account of John F. Sharretts, administrator of the estate of Lucy A. Newhafer, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

139. The first and final account of Harry H. Wenschoff, executor of Ed-ward C. Wenschoff, late of Freedom township, Adams county, Pa., de-ceased.

140. The first and final account of D. A. Mickley and Samuel A. Shue, administrators of the estate of Amos Shank, late of Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

141. The first account of John F. Scheivert, executor of the will of Valentine Scheivert, late of Union township, Adams county, Pa., de-ceased.

142. The first and final account of Mary M. Sneeringer and Henry J. Smith, administrators of the estate of Edgar T. Sneeringer, late of Ox-ford township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

C. W. GARDNER,
Register.
E de- ETAOIN SHRD LUNU

The Kind of Jewelry YOU WANT

is the guaranteed kind—the kind we carry always in stock. It's our business policy to carry only the jewelry that we can feel sure of—jewelry that, being guaranteed to us, we can guarantee to you.

No matter what you want in jewelry particularly if it is the nationally advertised kind, and guaranteed by Good Housekeeping Magazine, we have it. Come in and let us show you our complete line of reasonably-priced

Guaranteed Jewelry

PENROSE MYERS

Watchmaker and Jeweler Baltimore Street

Beautiful Bust and Shoulders

are possible if you will wear a scientifically constructed **Bien Jolie Brassiere**.

The dragging weight of an unconfined bust so stretches the supporting muscles that the contour of the figure is spoiled. The **Bien Jolie Brassiere** put the bust back where it belongs, prevent the full bust from having the appearance of sagging, eliminate the danger of dragging muscles and confine the flesh of the shoulder giving a graceful line to the entire upper body.

They are the daintiest and most serviceable garments imaginable—come in all materials and styles: Cross Back, Hook Front, Surplice, Bandeau, etc. Boned with "Walohn," the ruthless boning—permitting washing without removal.

Have your dealer show you **Bien Jolie Brassieres**, if not stocked, we will gladly send him, prepaid, samples to show you.

BENJAMIN & JONES, 51 Warren Street, Newark, N. J.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires occasional slight stimulation. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS correct CONSTIPATION.

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by **Carter's Iron Pills**.

ON FREE TRIAL—NO DEPOSIT

—NO EXPENSE—we will send you a new Acousticon. This is the small instrument that has positively enabled over 300,000 deaf people to hear.

DEAF

GENERAL ACOUSTIC COMPANY, 1300 Candler Bldg., New York

"IS YOUR BABY RESTLESS?"

See the signs of teething. What tender mother needs this? **Dr. FARNLEY'S TEETHING SYRUP** will soothe the teething troubles. Prevents Cholera Infantum, cures Colic, and keeps the baby healthy. 25 cents at drug stores.

Whatever you do, don't get BALD!

Prevent dandruff and falling hair by using the great French preparation

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC

This original Eau de Quinine is the one effective tonic for itching scalp, sick hair and dandruff. Used by men and women of refinement the world over for 100 years. Don't risk the use of unknown or inferior tonics. **ED. PINAUD'S** is pure, delightfully perfumed and the one for you. Ask your druggist. Send 10c. to our American Offices for a testing bottle.

Parfumerie ED. PINAUD, Dept. M ED. PINAUD BLDG., New York

Get it from your dealer or from us.

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DURING THE LIFE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT DUREX DUPLUX RAZOR CO. JERSEY CITY, N.J.

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Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Cash and Time Books, Due Ledgers, Record and Roll Books, Milk Books and Note Books of all sizes. Loose Leaf and Permanent Binding. The largest line of books this side of the cit-

Farmers and Stockmen

GET YOUR STOCK IN CONDITION

by feeding some Good Food and Regulator. Our guaranteed brands are The Standard, The Prussian and Pratts, in assorted sizes.

Peoples Drug Store

YOU NEVER CAN TELL. by F.R. Paul

I JUST WONDER HOW THE OLD FOLKS ARE! I HAVEN'T BEEN TO SEE THEM FOR YEARS. THEY'LL BE TICKLED TO SEE ME!

NO SIR, THE MISSUS TOL' ME TO TELL YOU SHE'S NOT AT HOME!

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THE HOFFMAN ORPHANAGE

CELEBRATED ITS SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY ON AUGUST 2ND.

Congressman Brodbeck Makes a Speech—First Celebration with New Superintendent.

In the presence of one of the largest crowds which has ever gathered for a similar event, the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the Hoffman Orphanage, near Littlestown, was held Thursday morning and afternoon, August 2nd. Long before upon the guests began to arrive in automobiles and carriages, and hundreds were served with dinner in the buildings. The meals were in charge of the ladies of Littlestown and the L. C. A. Circle of Hanover. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Board of Trustees conducted a bazaar during the day in the administration building.

The early hours were spent in an inspection of the buildings and grounds. The new superintendent, Rev. A. H. Smith, had things in excellent condition and would have had some needed repairs made except for the fact that all painters and carpenters ordinarily available had been employed at Gettysburg and could not be secured. The guests saw that the new laundry equipment was being installed and that things generally were in good shape.

Thirty four girls and boys are under the direct care of the Orphanage and their bright and happy faces spoke well for the care they are receiving there. They took part most creditably in the afternoon's program.

This was held in the woods on the Orphanage farm and Rev. Abner S. Dechant, of Hanover, president of the Board of Trustees, was in charge. After devotions, the Fourth U. S. Infantry Band played, prayer was of Chambersburg, several hymns were sung, and the address of the day was made by Congressman A. R. Brodbeck. A feature of the afternoon's exercises was the part taken by the children who gave twelve numbers in recitations, pantomime, patriotic songs, and exercises. The benediction closed the program after which the band gave a concert at the Administration building. Supper was served as well as dinner, and the hundreds of guests had all their wants well supplied. The anniversary was declared to be a decided success in all respects.

Congressman Brodbeck in his appeal for the support of the Hoffman Orphanage by the Reformed Church people among other things said:

"I prefer to appear before you as an orphan boy talking to these orphan girls and boys upon this occasion rather than an orator."

"You of the Hoffman Orphanage are kings and queens in comparison with those little folks who dwell in the slums and congested districts of our large cities. The hand of Providence manifested itself mightily when the thought entered the loving hearts of the childless couple, Geo. W. and Agnes Hoffman to lay the foundation for the establishment of a home for parentless children."

"It is a satisfaction to know that as these young boys and girls are released from the Home young men and women are assigned to the world who have been given visions of great possibilities, creating in them aspirations for higher attainments."

The speaker then reminded his audience of the great responsibility placed upon the superintendent of the home and his corps of assistants, when boys and girls of tender, impressionable years are allotted to their care. He also reminded those who support the institution of their

share in the great work for the children who challenge helpfulness in two ways—for physical comfort and for intellectual, moral and spiritual development. He suggested the adopting of members of the Orphan's Home family, not primarily for servitude but for love and companionship.

Battlefield Junk.

Did you ever stop to think what becomes of all the worn-out equipment of an army composed of millions of men? At the outset of the present war much of this was pure loss. Now in the British army there is an "old clothes man" and the profits he reports back to his boss, John Bull, might make Morgan, Rockefeller or Carnegie envious.

The old clothes man "saves the scraps." He makes new things out of old. He cleans up the battlefields and camps and very little is wasted nowadays. His job is to collect everything from a horseshoe nail to a disordered siege-gun and put it back into commission. Brass objects which have lost their usefulness are melted into ingots; cast-iron junk becomes pig-iron; bronze, tin, nickel and everything of the kind which has irretrievably lost its shape is put into melting pots to be born again in another guise keeping up an eternal transmigration but serving all the while.

The following account is given of a visit to one of these scrap-saving and repair shops. About 12,000 people are employed, mostly French women and girls. Here great howitzers are repaired and government chronometers have their hair-springs readjusted; tents are patched and mended and covers are made for steel helmets; artillery wheels are repaired and micrometers put true again. There is a wood-working shop, a foundry for running brass, bronze, zinc, tin and iron; a boot repair department, a great machine shop, a gas mask repair department and many others.

In one room there were hundreds and hundreds of rifles. "This is one day's arrivals," the commanding officer explained. "By tonight the room must be cleared to make room for to-morrow's arrivals."

Many of the rifles were muddy and rusty as though picked out of the mud on the battlefield. Women were cleaning these. In one corner a soldier was rhythmically swinging the rifles up one by one to a rest and squinting through the barrels at a light to see if they were bent or if the rifling was damaged. The officer explained this was the first bit of inspection because it would be a waste of time to repair other parts of the rifle if the barrel was damaged.

These rifles pass on down the line. When they reach the end they are as good as new and after being used are packed in boxes and shipped back to the front.

FOOD CONTROLLER HOOVER.

One of the Gamest Men in the World.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture pays the following tribute to the man President Wilson has picked as food controller during the war:

Hoover is one of the gamest men in the world to-day. He has a tougher job than being President of the United States and he has kept silent while everybody seems to kick and cuff him all around the lot. That requires nerve and gameness.

Hoover is a big man, a mighty big man. If he wasn't a big fellow he would not keep silent the way he has, without a single word in his own behalf, while he has been scoffed at in some quarters and knocked from pillar to post.

I have met him personally but two or three times, and he impressed me that he has the goods. But the point that makes me think that Hoover will "do" is the attitude his organiza-

tion takes toward him. This is comprised of men who worked with him in Belgium; "pals" he knew when he was actively engaged in other lines of work and men who have cheerfully given up their own private interests to come to Washington and work for nothing, because Hoover asked them to come.

Now every one of these is a hero-worshiper. Without an exception they think Hoover is one of the biggest things in the war, and to them he comes really close to being one of the great men which these times have produced. I don't know anything about him myself, except first-hand impressions caught two or three times, but it doesn't seem reasonable that all of these fellows would feel he was so great unless he had the stuff.

He has had the toughest experience of anybody in this country. The President invited him to come here and take charge of a job that didn't exist; drafted him, in other words, as food controller when there wasn't any such legislation on the books. Hoover never stopped to ask aye, yes or no, but came here and has been here ever since. He went out and got his fellows about him, and he has a tentative organization now that is a hummer and will accomplish results when put into effect.

When he arrived here Hoover learned that the authority to be conferred on him was not ready. He did not even question then nor put up a kick. He merely waited, confident that if President Wilson and his country needed him they would find Herbert Hoover right on the job. He has been abused in many instances, but because he had no official standing he couldn't answer back.

But he didn't sulk, he didn't flunk; he went right along, minding his own business and getting things in shape to handle the food situation whenever Congress got ready to pass the necessary legislation. And he has some big men associated with him; fellows big in more lines than one. They swear by Hoover and his word is law to them. I doubt right now if there is a man in the United States who could have commanded the services of these men except Herbert Hoover.

He will fill the job, I think and as for his friends, they believe he is a paragon, and that the excellent work he did in Belgium will be even better in his own country.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Roosevelt Now Displaying Dog-in-Manger Attitude.

Theodore Roosevelt, President from 1901 to 1909, practically did nothing to prepare the country for war and now in a dog-in-manger attitude is making a poor display of himself.

Look at This.

In his recent Pittsburgh speech he said:

"We announced that we were coming to the help of the Allies. As a matter of fact, after six months we owe our safety solely to the fact that these hard-pressed and war-worn allies protect us with their lives, with their trained bodies and perfected machines, while we fuss and talk and, with confused hurry endeavor to get ready to do something. This fussy inefficiency is partly, but not chiefly, due to our shortcomings during these last six months. Primarily it is due to our failure to prepare during the preceding two years and a half—the period during which such failure to prepare was wholly inexcusable."

"It is this utter unpreparedness which should convey the real lesson to us of this war. And remember that as yet we as a people, acting through our governmental authorities, have not taken one step to avert disaster in the future by introducing a permanent policy of preparedness. By actual test the system, or rather

no-system, upon which during the last three years we have been told we could rely has proved entirely worthless. The measures under which we are now acting are temporary makeshifts, announced to be such. We have been caught utterly unprepared in a terrible emergency because we did nothing until the emergency actually arose, and now our government announces that what we are doing is purely temporary; that we shall stop doing it as soon as the emergency is over, and will then remain equally unprepared for the next emergency."

Now Look at That.

John Truscott, a distinguished scholar of Maidenhead, England, offers this tribute to America for what has already been accomplished:

"The opening scene of the 'play' on Tuesday, June 26, simply staggered humanity. Out of the distant haze off France loomed an armada of great ships, carrying a perfectly equipped army escorted by great warships. The German prisoners there—paid laborers, not slaves—stared open-mouthed at the sight, the flag flown by each ship being the Stars and Stripes. The world audience an hour or two later also rubbed its eyes. Was it a dream, a faked cinema film? Everybody thought that it must be at least a year before America could do anything. Yet swift on the heels of a warship fleet here comes an army also, the precursor of many others! America had excelled herself! So from many a mast the Stars and Stripes flew out and a hundred million faces in many lands brightened and lips said, 'Bravo! Well done! Tres bien! Ma bravo, ma bene!' and so on."

"We knew nothing. You, even, did not, it appears. But Germany somehow did and sent her hellish crews well beyond any expected danger zone to inaugurate your entry into the war by disaster and death. But, thank God, the subtle cunning and treachery of the 'unseen hand' in your midst, guiding the foe, were not allowed to prevail. We read of your great victory, of your successful landing, followed by the arrival of the superb ambulance corps that you have fitted out and sent to France."

"We must frankly own up that we are surprised and amazed."

"There are men among us—we have some few of all sorts, as I suppose you have—some who said: 'There's not much in this American movement. A year must elapse before they can move a finger for real war, and they will probably just come in at the finish and join in the shouting.' I must apologize for even quoting the mean opinion of a mean fellow, but I only do so to emphasize the contrast and the high hopes of the man. To be honest, many more of us thought of the man who said, 'I know thee that thou art a hard man,' and thought the words would apply broadly and generally to the typical American and that his love of the dollar would override all else."

"Again an apology is due, broad and ample and freely made. Those of us who had this idea were as utterly wrong as was the man whose words we have here quoted. Of course, you have some hard and some unscrupulous men, but it is manifest they are not America. In truth, we are getting a wee bit uneasy, some of us, lest you may even now outstrip us in generous magnanimity, in noble heroism and self-denial for God and humanity. As we read of your medical men, surgeons, architects, engineers and a hundred others, giving up large incomes and all the comforts of modern affluence for a sojourn in a stricken land of anguish and wounds, sickness and death, with incessant toil and hardship, we are simply amazed."

A POPULAR VERDICT

Based on Evidence of Gettysburg People.

Grateful thousands tell it—Of weak backs made strong—Of weak kidneys made well—Bladder disorders corrected. Gettysburg people add their testimony.

They praise Doan's Kidney Pills. Gettysburg evidence is now complete. Gettysburg testimony is now confirmed.

Reports of early relief substantiated. Merit doubly proved by test of time.

Let this Gettysburg woman speak. Mrs. W. N. Flaherty, 311 Washington St., says: "I had weak kidneys for a long time. I suffered from backache. I also had backaches and pains in my sides. Doan's Kidney Pills corrected all these troubles, strengthening my kidneys."

(Statement given July 23, 1912). On February 12, 1916, Mrs. Flaherty said: "I am a very strong endorser of Doan's Kidney Pills. They have given me fine benefit, and I always keep them on hand in case of necessity."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Flaherty has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

One day recently Derling Jacobs of near York Springs, left his team of horses attached to a binder untied while he shocked some grain. The horses started back to the barn and in passing a tree they divided their course and wrecked the binder splitting in two on the trunk of the tree.

Only a little cold in the head may be the beginning of an obstinate case of Nasal Catarrh. Drive out the invader with Ely's Cream Balm applied straight to the inflamed stuffed up air-passages. Price 50c. If you prefer to use an atomizer, ask for Liquid Cream Balm. It has all the good qualities of the solid form of this remedy and will rid you of catarrh or hay fever. No cocaine to breed a dreadful habit. No mercury to dry out the secretion. Price 75c. with spraying tube. All druggists, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., New York.

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT

TO SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON SAVING PERISHABLES

Indorsing Efforts to Promote Canning, Drying and Storage to Prevent Waste.

Mr. Secretary and Gentlemen of the Committee—I very earnestly desire to commend your plans and to second your efforts to secure the conservation of surpluses of perishable food products. Out of the depths of their patriotism the farmers of the Nation gave an immediate and effective response to my appeal to increase their production. Providence favored them and we have not only the prospect of increased crops of a number of staples but also the certainty of a large production of fruits and vegetables.

But increased production, important as it is, is only a part of the solution of the food problem. It is of the first importance that we take care of what has been raised and make it available for consumption. This task is of peculiar urgency with reference to our perishable products. It is essential not only that adequate measures be taken to secure their conservation but also that the Department of Agriculture redouble its efforts to assist producers in the matter of marketing.

I am informed that in many sections in which fruits and vegetables have been produced in abundance the people already are canning and drying them in large quantities. But we should be content with nothing short of the perfection of organization and should be unwilling that anything should be lost. In this hour of peril, I am concerned, as I know you are, with the necessity of avoiding waste. Every bushel of potatoes properly stored, every pound of vegetables properly put by for future use, every jar of fruit preserved, add that much to our insurance of victory, add that much to hasten the end of this conflict. To win we must have maximum efficiency in all directions. We can not win without complete and effective concentration of all our efforts.

We can all aid by increasing our consumption of perishable products. Such of them as we can efficiently utilize, we must utilize, and, by so doing, relieve the strain on our store of staples. We must aim to consume these things locally so far as possible and thus relieve the pressure on transportation agencies, freeing them for the more efficient handling purposes. What we can not presently consume we must conserve. The service we are asking the people to render in this matter is a public service. It is one primarily for the household. Upon the housewife fall the burden of the task will fall. I join you in your appeal to the women of the Nation, whether living in a city, town, or country, to devote their time, so far as it may be feasible and necessary, to the performance of this very essential work. Among them some will be found who are fitted by experience to teach others, and they will put their knowledge wholeheartedly at the service of their neighbors.

I am sure that we may confidently count upon the co-operation of the editors of the Nation in disseminating the necessary information. I am equally certain that the governors and the food committees appointed by them in the States in which this problem is urgent will leave nothing undone to attack it promptly and to assist in solving it.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Nation Wide Prohibition Reason.

United States Senator John F. Shafroth of Colorado, in support of the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for prohibition presented some facts that can not be stated too often until the country becomes nation wide dry. Among other things he said:

The use of intoxicating liquor has been demonstrated by the medical fraternity to be one of the things most deleterious to health. A little book came to me entitled "Alcohol," by Eugene Lyman Fisk, and I found in it some very valuable information. I found that in England of the people who abstained from the use of intoxicating liquor 37 per cent. less died than those of the ordinary risks in the life insurance companies of Great Britain. In other words, the man who abstained lived longer, his risk was better. Speaking of the British Life Assurance Co., it is laughable to note this paragraph:

This institution was founded at a time when the total abstainer was looked upon as a "queer duck," probably mentally unbalanced and certainly physically weak. In fact, this particular company was founded by a man who had been asked to pay an extra premium because he insisted on being a total abstainer.

It is of interest to know that while in the course of the company's whole experience the excess mortality among users between the ages of 35 and 40 years was 82 per cent. in excess, showing the influence of some extremely unfavorable factor at that critical period.

The American insurance statistics show practically the same facts. As a reason why the States should have undertaken the question of legislation concerning prohibition, statistics show that the paupers in the prohibition States are only 46 to every 100,000 of population, that in the near prohibition States they are 54, that in the 13 partially licensed States they are 123, and in the 9 unlicensed States the number are 127 paupers to every 100,000 of population.

Statistics taken from the United States census reports show that in prohibition States only 118 are insane out of a population of 100,000; in near prohibition States the number is 150, in partially licensed States it is 242, and in license States it is

276 insane out of every 100,000 inhabitants. The increase of the products of manufacture in States during the 10 years preceding 1909 have likewise shown the advantages of prohibition. In dry States the increase of products manufactured has been 116.3 per cent., in near prohibition States 85.6 per cent., in partially license States 82.2 per cent., and in license States 73.7 per cent.

The United States census reports also show that the number of crimes committed in prohibition States are far less than in the States where liquor is sold. It is the saloon that attracts the criminal, and it is the saloon that lures so many of the young men of our country to their destruction.

In Fisk on Alcohol, at page 183, I find the following:
At the meeting of the American Medical Association held on June 9, 1917, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, the noted surgeon, in his presidential address stated that the only legitimate use for alcohol was in the arts and sciences, and that its use in medicine had become greatly restricted because other less menacing drugs and remedial measures could be used instead.

The association then passed the following resolution:
Whereas we believe that the use of alcohol is detrimental to the human economy; and

Whereas its use in therapeutics as a tonic or stimulant or for food has no scientific value; Therefore be it Resolved, That the American Medical Association is opposed to the use of alcohol as a beverage.

These are some of the reasons for nation wide prohibition.

GIGANTIC AIR FLEET FOR U. S.

25,000 of the Best Type Aircraft to be Built in Ten Months.

Within ten months the United States will have 25,000 battle planes in service in Europe. The planes will be equipped with American motors of 250-horsepower, capable of driving them at a maximum speed of 150 miles an hour. Furthermore, these motors will be constructed principally of aluminum and will be of less weight per horsepower than any airplane motor heretofore built.

Thus the plans of the aircraft board of the Council of National Defense, adopted by the War Department and financed by Congress, are in a fair way to be speedily consummated. There is no secret about this policy, for it has been announced to the world and no attempt has been made to keep it from Germany. It is a simple proposition and comprehends meeting the German supremacy in undersea craft by enforcing the supremacy of the United States and the Allies in aviation.

If German airplanes can be driven from the skies and kept away permanently, the "eyes" of the German army will have been put out, and military authorities believe complete defeat then can be easily administered.

When the aircraft board, under the leadership of Howard Coffin, conceived the idea of building an overwhelming fleet of aircraft with which to carry out this tremendous project, Congress readily voted \$400,000,000 to meet the expense. Few details of the plan were given to Congress or to the public. Mr. Coffin merely said it could be done, and Secretary of War Baker declared he was convinced the idea was feasible. Upon little more than these assurances the money was voted.

It was generally realized the real problem involved was the production of motors with sufficient power and a minimum weight to drive the airplanes at a speed that would permit them to compete with German machines. The production of the mere planes was a comparatively simple matter, especially in view of the fact that the models used by the Allied Powers were at the disposal of this Government. But foreign countries could not furnish the motors, for the reason that their plants were already overburdened.

American ingenuity and enterprise has met and solved the problem. Automobile motors, manufactured by some of the oldest and best automobile manufacturers in the country, have been adapted to the purposes of the Government and with successful results. The power has been generated, the weight reduced and the reliability provided which make these motors fill every requirement, and even exceed the performances of the motors used abroad.

Secrecy has surrounded the tests that have been made at the Bureau of Standards and it is not permissible to give details, but it can be stated that the results have surpassed the hopes of those who have been responsible for the development of the motors. That they will do the work required of them there is no longer any room for skepticism.

Now that the motors have been developed, there is no reason for delay in carrying out the program. A large number of manufacturers will be given the duty of turning them out, since all the parts are standardized. In some shops they will be assembled complete, while other factories will produce only certain parts. Speed will be urged upon everybody concerned, with the idea of producing 25,000 completed airplanes within a period of ten months. The original estimates called for 20,000 machines, but the Government now believes it can build 25,000 in that time.

Red Cross Statement.

Henry P. Davidson, as chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross, makes public a statement setting forth the finances and other important facts concerning the Red Cross up to July 31, 1917. Mr. Davidson authorizes the following:
It is the earnest desire of the Red Cross that the American people, to whom the Red Cross belongs, should know all about its acts and its affairs. The people have given a wonderful exhibition of generosity and high heartedness and at their bidding the American Red Cross has undertaken the most stupendous effort in

the history of mankind to relieve suffering and distress.

The accounts of the Red Cross are regularly audited by the War Department, and an annual report is made to congress. But it is the purpose of the War Council to take the people, day by day, as fully as possible into its confidence. Information as to Red Cross matters will accordingly be made public in great detail.

The War Council was appointed by President Wilson on May 10. The period from then until July 1 was largely devoted to the campaign to raise money, and to developing an organization to administer the War Fund when it had been raised.

The campaign for \$100,000,000 resulted in subscriptions of about \$100,000,000, and Red Cross dividends of about \$10,000,000. Final returns are not yet available.

The total War Fund subscriptions paid in on August 1, 1917, amounted to \$30,047,116.13. Disbursements up to that date were \$2,872,598.64.

Total appropriations of the War Council up to and including July 31 amounted to \$6,175,732.

To handle the business of the Red Cross a year ago there were 75 employees at Washington headquarters; to-day there are 700 paid employees and 61 full-time volunteers. The number of members of the Red Cross on August 1, 1916, was 206,077. On July 27, 1917, there were 2,547,412 members. Over 3000 pieces of mail come into Red Cross headquarters every day, and each must receive attention.

Over 800,000 Sammes Under Arms.

More than 800,000 men are to-day bearing arms for the United States Government in the war with Germany. This fact was accomplished when the National Guard was drafted into Federal service August 5th by Presidential proclamation. There are more than 300,000 men in the grand units which were discharged from State service when they were drafted into Federal service.

When war was declared in April there were not more than 150,000 men in the regular army. This looked like a small force with which to enter the greatest war in history against the nation that boasted the possession of the greatest military machine in the world. On April 1 there were approximately 62,000 men in the U. S. Navy—a force that has been more than doubled in the last four months. The army and navy together had scarcely more than 200,000 at the beginning of April.

In the intervening months, through intensive recruiting activity and the utilization and enlargement of Guard the number of men under arms has been almost quadrupled, and totals not fewer than 800,743 men now, exclusive of about 40,000 men in the officers' training camps. The total is also exclusive of the force of 687,000 men to be sent into cantonments next month under the Draft Act for the new National Army.

When the 687,000 men in the first National Army enter camp for training and are added to the force of 800,000 under arms in Federal service now, the United States will have not fewer than 1,496,743 under arms on land and sea, at home and abroad. This may be justly considered some achievement for a nation that had not more than a quarter of a million under arms four months ago.

These figures are based upon the latest obtainable official statistics of the army, navy, marine corps, and other branches of the united services.

Change Wheat Storage Methods.

An entire change in the manner of storing and threshing wheat in Pennsylvania and especially in the big wheat counties of Adams, York, Franklin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Chester and Bucks is urged by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture as a step to prevent an annual loss of almost \$4,000,000 worth of wheat through insect depredation.

It has long been a custom for many farmers in these counties to place their wheat after harvest in the well-built barns which are warm and offer ideal conditions for rapid development of the Angoumois grain moth. The farmers of southern Pennsylvania should discontinue the practice of storing unthreshed wheat for a long period, but should arrange to have it threshed as soon after harvest as possible. The storage of wheat in the warm barns has caused millions of dollars of loss to the farmer and every year it is causing greater infestation by the grain moth.

If the wheat is known to be infested before threshing, it should be fumigated with carbon disulphide immediately after it is placed in the bin and this should be made as tight as possible so the gas can not escape in large amounts. If it is not known to be infested, frequent examination should be made to determine this. Infested grain may be detected by the unusually high temperature which it attains when heating, this being considerably higher than the normal heating process caused by a normal loss of moisture. The barns, granaries and storehouses should be kept scrupulously clean of infested grain which remains over the season, lodged in the cracks and crevices of the mow.

Carbon disulphide is a clear or sometimes yellowish liquid which is highly volatile, with a strong disagreeable odor and is inflammable. The gas from this liquid is particularly useful for grain fumigation because it has good penetrating power and great killing power of insect life when used at moderate temperatures. Best results are obtained at temperatures of 70 degrees F. and above; under no conditions, however, should it be used at a temperature below 60 degrees F. Fumigation should then be practically late in the morning so as to benefit by warm temperature of midday.

Carbon disulphide is used at the rate of 6 pounds (it is sold by weight) to each 1,000 cubic feet of space. It may be applied directly by sprinkling over the grain with a sprinkling can or by saturating a burlap sack or cotton waste and thrusting these into the grain in various places. Either of these methods give a rapid diffusion of gas and quickly produce

the maximum density which is necessary to kill. Fumigation should be allowed to continue for 24 hours or longer. This will not destroy the germinating power of the wheat if it is dry when treated. Further, fumigation does not effect the milling qualities of the wheat or impart any taste to the flour.

When using carbon disulphide, great care must be taken to keep all fire away, such as a match or a lighted cigar for the gas is highly explosive and further, one should not breathe any more of the gas than is absolutely necessary while making a quick application.

Carbon disulphide may be purchased at local druggists at 30 to 35 cents per pound but if considerable quantity is to be used, it may be had much cheaper from wholesale druggists or chemical houses, etc., may be had by inquiring of the Bureau of Economic Zoology, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Samuel Jacobs property in East Berlin was sold to J. H. Stover of Hanover at public sale last Thursday for \$2,105. Mr. Stover will make his home in East Berlin where he will engage in the produce business.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah M. Blythe, late of the Borough of Fairfield, deceased have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them in legal form to

N. C. TROUT,
Executor,
Fairfield, Pa.
Or his Atty.,
Wm. Arch. McClean,
Gettysburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Emma J. Culp, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them in legal form to

CHARLES H. HARNISH,
254 McDonough St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y. C.
Executor.
Or his Atty.,
Wm. McSherry, Esq.,
Gettysburg, Pa.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

And How to Reduce It.

Buy a 35 foot lot of ground, big enough for a double house, 180 feet in depth—on the installment plan—\$1.00 per week

Then raise high priced potatoes, onions, cabbage, and other vegetables at half the present selling price.

The saving as compared with present high priced vegetables ought to go a great way towards paying for the lot of ground.

Lots are located on East Middle, Hanover, York, Railroad, Water, Fourth and Fifth streets.

For further particulars call on or address

MARTIN WINTER

Gettysburg

Pennsylvania

NEW LEGAL BLANKS

USE THE COMPILER

New Short Form Deeds

Ruled Deeds to be filled by Pen, Unruled Deeds for the Typewriter. New lot just finished at the

Compiler Print Shop

On Coupon Bond paper, no better paper made, a high priced, tough, all linen paper. Prices low and right.

Call and get a supply at

Gettysburg : Compiler : Office

126 Baltimore Street

FREE OF CHARGE.

We have started our machinery to granulate corn into chick feed for the farmers "free of charge" while they wait. We will keep on hand ready prepared chick feed at \$3.00 per hundred lbs. We keep all of Pratt's and Conkey's poultry remedies on hand, 50 cent boxes at 25 cts., 25 cent boxes at 15 cts. In fact only half the price you pay other dealers. Now don't pay two prices to agents running over the country for these remedies. We have a few mills on hand for sale, either hand or machine power. No goods delivered. S. S. W. HAMMERS.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Sheely, late of the Township of Mt. Pleasant, Adams county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them in legal form to

GEO. A. SHEELY,
McSherrystown.
THOS. J. SHEELY,
Littlestown, R. 2.
HARRY A. SHEELY,
Gettysburg.
WM. C. SHEELY,
Littlestown R. 2.
Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Abraham Hershey, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them in legal form to

Or their Atty.,
Wm. Arch. McClean, Esq.,
Gettysburg, Pa.

OLD FALSE TEETH BOUGHT

broken or any condition. We pay up to \$5 a set, according to value. Mail at once and get our offer. If unsatisfactory, will return teeth.

Domestic Supply Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Professional Cards

J. Donald Swopes
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office Crawford Building, Balto. St.

Chas. B. Stouffer, D.D.S.
DENTIST, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office Second Floor of Star and Sentinel Building, Balto. St.

John D. Keith
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office First National Bank Building, Centre Square.

S. S. Neely
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in Star and Sentinel Building, 2nd floor, Balto. St., over Cash Store.

Charles E. Stahlie
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in First National Bank Building, Centre Square. All legal business entrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention.

Wm. McSherry, Jr.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office on Balto. St., opposite Court House.

Wm. McClean
Late Pres. Judge.
Wm. & Wm. Arch. McClean
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Law office in Compiler Building, Balto. Street, a few doors above Court House on opposite side of street.

J. L. Williams
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office in First National Bank building, Centre Square.

Wm. Hersh
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office opposite the Court House.

J. L. Batt
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office in First National Bank building, Centre Square.

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Gettysburg Compiler

Gettysburg, Pa.

WM. ARCH. McCLEAN, Editor

SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1917

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
SIMON P. MILLER,
Of Mt. Joy Township.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
P. P. EISENHART,
Of East Berlin.

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR,
A. J. GUISE,
of Butler Township.

CHEERING WAR WORDS.

Ex-President Taft in a talk to the young men of the officers' training camp at Indianapolis last Saturday said:

Suppose that Venezuela had, by some use of the submarine, torpedoed one of our commercial vessels and sent a number of our citizens to death on the high seas. Would it have been twenty-four hours before the President and Secretary of the Navy would have ordered a battle-ship to Venezuela to thunder at her ports, demand restitution, threaten war and call for securities for her future good conduct? In doing so, the President and Secretary would have at their backs the whole nation and even pacifists. What is the difference between the case of Venezuela and that of Germany? Nothing, except that Germany is the greatest military power in the world and Venezuela is not.

In vindicating the rights of our citizens against Germany's defiant brutality, it may cost us millions of lives, and there are those who would emphasize the discrepancy between the loss of 200 American lives by Germany's act and the sacrifice of a million in resisting it. This is to ignore principle and make a nation's conduct in defending its rights and upholding its honor and protecting its citizens dependent upon the question if how much does it cost.

Gen. Pershing sent to the London Times for its last Sunday's issue these words:

Spirit and morale of allied armies splendid. General situation better than at beginning of any other year of war. Allies should look forward with full confidence to complete victory.

JOHN J. PERSHING.

Elihu Root, head of the American Mission to Russia is safe again in America and tells that as a matter of fact there is scarcely more disorder in Russia than there is in the United States.

"Certain disturbances are inevitable in a change of government so radical as that of Russia," said Mr. Root, "and cable dispatches deal largely with these disturbances. Hence the public has gained an impression that there is little going on in Russia except demonstrations."

"As a matter of fact, if reports on American affairs disseminated in Russia concentrated on our own little disturbances—race riots, the I. W. W. and the like—Russians would have about the same picture of us that we now have of them."

"I have faith in the new Russian Ministry and in the Russian future as an important element in the aims of the Allies. Russian women are doing a wonderful work in shaming the men into fighting, and where necessary I hope American women will follow their example."

"I never saw a finer lot of soldiers than those Russian women who joined the army. I saw the Commander of Death march away from Petrograd. It was one of the most inspiring sights I have ever seen. Some of them were slender girls with their hair cropped and in ugly uniforms. They went to do the work of men. They march as befitting their name for they knew no fear."

The word of President Wilson conveyed to Congress by Senator Lewis was certainly so thoroughly tactful as to deserve being acted upon. The President is anxious that everything possible be done to hasten the war legislation, that Congress and officials shall get some rest before the December session begins. Particularly does he desire that the leaders of the Senate press to early finish the food bill and the revenue bill. He wanted me to convey his desires to the Senators, and his hopes for quick action as will give all some rest.

THE FOOD BILL.

The Food Bill has at length passed both houses of Congress. The House

unanimously and the Senate on Wednesday by 66 to 7. Surely a bill with so little real opposition must have much good in it. The fight came from such senators as Reed, La Follette and Penrose whose prolonged fight was helping to get whiskey out of bond. Herbert C. Hoover will be in command and the bill tolls the death knell of whiskey, brandy, rum, gin and the distilled liquors for no foods can be used in their manufacture. Among other provisions of the bill are the following:

Gives the president control over foods, feeds, fuel (including fuel oil and natural gas), fertilizer ingredients, farm machinery and tools.

Allows the president to license business plants and to revoke these licenses, farmers and stock-raisers being exempt from this section.

Authorizes and empowers the president, through the federal trade commission, to control, take over and operate coal and coke mines and to fix the price.

Directs the president, when an emergency exists, to fix a minimum price of wheat, making the minimum \$2 for No. 1 northern for the 1918 crop; and allows him to enhance the duty on foreign wheat to bring it to the American price.

Prevents the use of foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the manufacture of distilled spirits and allows the president to limit the alcoholic content of malt or vinous liquors.

Authorizes and directs the president to commandeer distilled spirits as far as necessary for war use, the courts to determine the price.

Directs the president to spend \$10,000,000 for nitrates and sell them to farmers at cost.

Prevents members of the advisory commission of the council of national defense from participating in government contracts.

Punishes hoarding and destruction of foodstuffs and speculation.

Allows the president to close grain exchanges, boards of trades, etc., in order to prevent speculation.

Authorizes the president to requisition supplies for the army and navy.

Authorizes him to buy, store and sell wheat, flour, meat, beans and potatoes.

Allows him to take over factories, packing houses, pipe lines, mines or other plants and operate them.

The sum of \$2,500,000 is provided for running expenses and \$150,000,000 to carry out the work of the food administration. The food control ceases at the expiration of the war.

The Methodist Church has planned to make a regular social center of the lower floor of their church for the soldiers of the camp. All of the services of the congregation with the exception of that of the Primary Department of the Sunday School will be held in the auditorium upstairs and the entire first floor will be thrown open for the entertainment of the soldiers. The place will be fitted up with tables and rockers and will present the appearance of a lounging place. Weekly socials, entertainments and lectures will be given, and some prominent minister of the denomination will be sent here each Sunday to preach, this Sunday it being the Rev. Dr. J. B. Stein of Altoona. It is expected that during the stay of the soldiers who of the bishops of the church will be here.

Rev. Dr. Oyler will have charge of all the local arrangements, acting in conjunction with the committee, appointed by Bishop McDowell, who were here on Wednesday to perfect the plans.

THE GOOD AMERICAN.

Editorials have been recently read picking at President Wilson. The only excuse for such exhibitions is partisanship and this must be of a very small calibre. Congressman Wm. S. Vare, one of the leading Republican politicians of the State presented the proper point of view the other day while discussing the food bill in Congress, saying:

"The first duty of a good Republican to-day is to be a good American. The great need of the war situation is action. No matter how laudable our motive might be in establishing a committee on expenditures with power to inquire into the work of the executive departments, the public would construe it as an effort to interfere to halt and delay prompt American action. Let us put aside partisanship, pettiness, jealousy and the desire for personal power and glory, and put our trust in the commander-in-chief of the army and navy. Let us do nothing which even might be misconstrued by the American people, or the German Government as a lack of confidence in the Chief Executive."

To Those Liable to Draft.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has issued the following statement as to status of those enrolled for draft failing to present themselves for examination.

Press reports and other advices received indicate that in one or two widely separated districts, individuals, misinformed as to the purpose of the law and misguided as to its result, are threatening forcible resistance to the draft.

There is nothing to resist at this stage in the execution of the law. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, inclusive, have been enrolled for military service. A preliminary call has gone forth to persons, but the immediate and actual object of this call is merely to provide an opportunity for such persons, or for some one else in respect to them, to present to the Government reasons why they should not be finally ordered to report for military duty.

If such persons do not appear and present these reasons, they have simply neglected to take advantage of an opportunity that was offered solely for their benefit. The failure of persons to take advantage of this opportunity does not interfere with the raising of the army and interests the Government only as punishable crime of omission. If they do not desire to make such claims or if for any other reason they fail to appear, their names are automatically post-

ed as having been called and not exempted or discharged. Automatically also they are inducted into the military service and made subject to military law. Failure to appear merely hastens this automatic process.

When the time allowed for making these claims has elapsed, these persons will be enrolled as in the military service. They will then be ordered to appear as soldiers. From this point on they will be under the swift and summary procedure of courts martial. Failure to report for military duty when ordered to do so constitutes desertion. Desertion in time of war is a capital offense. Deserters may be apprehended by either civil or military authority and, after the mandate of the Federal Government has gone forth, the whole strength of the military arm of the Government is available to apprehend deserters, if it is necessary to use such force.

Demonstrations against local boards are simply futile strokes in the air. All the records necessary to hold such persons are already on file at State headquarters and at the national camp, and since local boards have no occasion to use any force in simply offering a beneficial opportunity to registered persons, there is no field for resistance. If resistance is attempted later when the army seeks to apprehend deserters, it will instantly encounter troops of the Federal Government.

Price Quers Turnpike Deal.

At the meeting of the county commissioners of Adams county on Tuesday, Franklin County Commissioners Gordon and Welker were present relative to the joint purchase of the Waynesboro, Greencastle and Mercersburg turnpike. The State Highway was willing to go into the purchase on a fifty fifty basis. The turnpike company was willing to sell the three miles in Fulton county at \$700 a mile, which that county would have paid, but asked from Franklin and Adams counties \$1750 a mile for the mileage that would have been taken over.

The commissioners were unwilling to go into the purchase along the lines proposed. The price was too high in their judgment. In addition the State wanted the purchase confined to the pike from the Franklin county line to the Jacks Mountain road, a distance of about three miles, and this would have left in the county a small branch of a turnpike from the Jacks Mountain road to the Maryland line. The whole eight miles should be taken at one time and not in two bites with a turnpike trying to soak the public at each bite. This pike is in poor repair and its taking over in preference to other pikes in the county could only be justified by reason of a cheapness in price. The commissioners rightly concluded that they could better benefit the people of the county by the purchase of other turnpikes in the county in the face of the price wanted, which should have been about the price per mile asked of Fulton county and the fact that only a portion was sought to be taken over.

Change in Draft Board.

Dr. J. McCrea Dickson resigned from the exemption board in accordance with the ruling from Washington that no member of an exemption board, if between the ages of 21 and 31 shall be retained. Dr. Dickson had most acceptably filled the duties of the position. He was on the list enrolled from the county. The position was offered Dr. J. P. Dalbey who accepted with the following patriotic condition: "I wish it to be understood that I will accept no compensation for the performance of the duties of this appointment."

Word from Son in France.

Hon. E. A. Seabrook of Liberty township a few days ago had a letter from his son Herbert L. Seabrook who sailed on June 2 for France. The young man is but 19 years of age, enlisted in the Ambulance Department, and is connected with the field hospital. He reports himself in good health.

List of Jurors

Grand Jurors.

List of Grand Jurors drawn July 21, 1917, for the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be held at Gettysburg in and for the County of Adams the fourth Monday of August, 1917.

Asper, Andrew, laborer, Reading Twp.

Dream, John M., laborer, Biglerville Boro.

Cluck, Harvey, farmer, Menallen Twp.

Cashman, John, farmer, Menallen Twp.

Dougherty, John L., cigar packer, McSherrystown, 1st Ward.

Evans, Joseph, carpenter, Straban Twp.

Grove, John, farmer, Union Twp.

Harman, Andy, farmer, Huntingdon Twp.

Hospelhorn, Legrand John, farmer, Gettysburg, 1st Ward.

Keiser, Peter D., farmer, Mt. Pleasant Twp.

Markle, H. B., silk worker, Littlestown Boro.

Musser, William, laborer, Gettysburg 1st Ward.

Martin, William A., gent, Gettysburg, 2nd Ward.

Harry O. Miller, laborer, Huntingdon Twp.

McKinney, Robert L., cigar maker, McSherrystown, 2nd Ward.

Noel, I. C., farmer, Mt. Pleasant Twp.

Shealer, Daniel, teamster, Gettysburg 1st Ward.

Spangler, Peter, farmer, Huntingdon Twp.

Sponseller, Ray J., teacher, Hamilton Twp.

Sheffer, Stanley R., farmer, Hamilton Twp.

Tanger, Guy E., farmer, Huntingdon Twp.

Taylor, H. W., farmer, Butler Twp.

Waddle, Blaine, merchant, Fairfield Boro.

Weaner, I. O. G., laborer, Gettysburg, 1st Ward.

Petit Jurors.

List of Petit Jurors drawn July 21, 1917, for the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, to be held at Gettysburg in and for the County of Adams on the fourth Monday of August, A. D., 1917.

Anderson, W. O., dealer, Latimore Twp.

Baker, Samuel, farmer, Hamilton Twp.

Biggs, Wm. M., veterinarian, Gettysburg, 3rd Ward.

Bosserman, Amos, gent, East Berlin Boro.

Biehl, Josia, paper hanger, Littlestown Boro.

Beamer, Frank, farmer, Straban Twp.

Baughner, Martin, farmer, Menallen Twp.

Duncan, Henry, farmer, Berwick Twp.

Detter, W. W., laborer, Bendersville Boro.

Deardorff, Frank, contractor, Gettysburg, 3rd Ward.

Deardorff, David H., gent, Franklin Twp.

Fickle, James U., farmer, Latimore Twp.

Hoke, J. C., liveryman, Gettysburg, 3d Ward.

Hamilton, John B., superintendent, Gettysburg, 2nd Ward.

Hoover, John A., gent, East Berlin Boro.

Himes, Rolandus, barber, East Berlin Boro.

Johnson, Chas. W., merchant, Franklin Twp.

Kump, Geo. S., merchant, Littlestown Boro.

Kauffman, Martin, farmer, Reading Twp.

Lightner, Hanson W., farmer, Cumberland Twp.

Lawyer, Rufus, gent, Biglerville Boro.

Miller, L. H., merchant, Gettysburg, 1st Ward.

Mertz, Herman H., bookbinder, Gettysburg, 2nd Ward.

March, Geo. C., farmer, Butler Twp.

Neider, Harry J., cigarmaker, McSherrystown, 2nd Ward.

Oyler, George, farmer, Franklin Twp.

Plank, Emory H., farmer, Cumberland Twp.

Riley, Orville S., farmer, Straban Twp.

Rife, Isaac, farmer, Butler Twp.

Roberts, Arthur, farmer, Franklin Twp.

Strickhouser, Clayton, merchant, Mt. Joy Twp.

Snyder, Walter A., farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.

Schuler, Geo. L., farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.

Scardier, Geo. E., cigarmaker, Abington Boro.

Self, Calvin F., tailor, Gettysburg, 3d Ward.

Trostle, Geo. O., farmer, Latimore Twp.

White, Wert, gent, Reading Twp.

Wible, David, farmer, Cumberland Twp.

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION.

Office of County Commissioners of Adams County, Pa.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 19, 1917.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly, approved July 12, 1913, regulating Primary Elections, notice is hereby given to the Electors of Adams County, Pa., that on Wednesday, September 19, 1917, between the hours of 7:00 o'clock a. m. and 7:00 p. m., the fall primary will be held at the regular voting places in the respective districts of Adams county, Pa.

The various parties as provided for in said Act will nominate at said primary candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the election held November 6th, 1917.

Two (2) Justices of the Peace in each of the following districts: Biglerville, East Berlin, Freedom, Hamilton, McSherrystown, New Oxford, Tyrone, and York Springs.

One (1) Justice of the Peace in each of the following districts: Biglerville, East Berlin, Freedom, Hamilton, McSherrystown, New Oxford, Tyrone, and York Springs.

One (1) Director of the Poor for the County of Adams.

One (1) Jury Commissioner for the County of Adams.

In the Borough and School District of Abington. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of Berwick. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of Bendersville. One (1) Burgess, two (2) Councilmen for 2 years and one (1) Councilman for 4 years, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director for 6 years.

In the Township and School District of Berwick. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of Biglerville. One (1) Burgess, four (4) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, two (2) Auditors, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, one (1) High Constable, one (1) School Director for 2 years, and one (1) School Director for 6 years.

In the Township and School District of Butler. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, three (3) Auditors, and one (1) School Director.

In the Township and School District of Cumberland. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, one (1) School Director for 6 years, and one (1) School Director for 2 years.

In the Township and School District of Conowingo. One (1) Supervisor, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, one (1) School Director for 6 years, and one (1) School Director for 2 years.

In the Township and School District of East Berlin. One (1) Burgess, four (4) Councilmen, two (2) Auditors, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of East Berlin. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of East Berlin. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of East Berlin. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of East Berlin. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

In the Borough and School District of East Berlin. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1) Auditor, one (1) Judge of Elections, one (1) Inspector of Elections, and one (1) School Director.

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In the Borough and School District of East Berlin. One (1) Burgess, three (3) Councilmen, one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Assessor, one (1

Western Maryland Ry.
EFFECTIVE MAY 14, 1917.
Subject to change without notice.
8.50 a. m. Daily except Sunday, for
Hanover, York and intermediate
points.
10.57 a. m. Daily for Hagerstown,
Waynesboro, Chambersburg,
Hancock, Cumberland, Pitts-
burgh, Chicago and the West,
also Elkins and intermediate
points.
6.16 p. m. Daily, for Hanover, Balti-
more and intermediate stations.
7.01 p. m. Daily except Sunday, for
Hagerstown and intermediate
stations.
S. ENNES, C. F. STEWART,
Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass. Agt.


Coughs
Kill If You Let Them.
Instead kill your Cough with DR. KING'S
NEW DISCOVERY. It heals irritated
Throat and Lungs. Thousands in last
40 years benefited by
Dr. King's
New Discovery
Money Back If It Fails
All Druggists 50c. and \$1.00

RHEUMATISM
CAN BE CURED
Sufferers with Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Arthritis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatoid
Arthritis or Gout, no matter how severe
your case is, write for my FREE book,
Frederick J. Duff, M. D., Dept. M. B.,
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"HAIR-HOPE" ends GRAY HAIR
Restores Natural Color in few applications. Not
a quick dye which gives a weird, streaked, stained,
unnatural look, but acts so naturally, gradually, no
one suspects. No oil or grease. Does not stain scalp.
Stops itching, itching scalp, itching hair. Leaves
hair nice, soft, shiny. No complaints—45 years sale.
"I'll please you. Do the work right. No samples.
Send prepaid for \$1.00. R. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J."
"BOUGH ON RATS" ends Rats, Mice, Bugs, etc.

CAN YOU TALK TEMPERANCE?
If so
you can sell Insurance for the NATIONAL TEMPER-
ANCE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY and earn \$100 to
\$200 per month as special or General Agent in your
county. Experience not necessary. The only Life
Insurance Institution that does not insure the
Drinker. PROMOTION and PERMANENT POSITION
to acceptable men that make good.
John D. Knapp, Sec'y, 95 William St., New York.

WILSON'S REMEDY
EFFICIENT IN
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA
CATARRH, GRIPPE, STUBBORN COUGHS, ETC.
From a Minister in New York: "I was
severely ill with lung trouble. My at-
tention was directed to the Wilson's Remedy
which I used with splendid effect."
From a lady in Michigan: "I used your
remedy first 43 or 44 years ago and I
have been free from lung trouble ever since."
There would be no use of so
many people dying with consumption if
they could be persuaded to try Wilson's
Remedy."
If you are suffering from ANY lung or
throat trouble it is your duty to investi-
gate. Send for free full information to:
Wilson's Remedy, Westwood, N. J.
Clean White Rags wanted at this
office. 5cts. per pound.

"URIC ACID
NEVER CAUSED
RHEUMATISM"

I WANT to prove to your satisfaction
that you have Rheumatism or
Neuralgia, Sciatica or Gout, no matter
what your condition is. Write today
for my FREE BOOK on "RHEUMATISM."
This is the Cause and Cure. You
must call it "The most wonderful
book ever written." Don't send a
stamp—it's ABSOLUTELY FREE.
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ELECTRIC LIGHTS
FOR COUNTRY HOMES
30 Volt Storage Battery outfit, in-
cluding Engine, Dynamo, Switch-
board and battery capacity for a
week's light on one day charge,
\$150.00.
Expert house wiring and artistic
lighting fixtures. Write or tele-
phone for prices.
W. M. E. ZIEGLER,
Electrical Contractor,
United Phone 63 Z Gettysburg, Pa.

Don't suffer longer with
RHEUMATISM
No matter how chronic or how helpless
you think your case may be, you can get
quick and permanent relief by taking
nature's remedy, "SEVEN BARKS." Get at
the root of the disease, and drive the uric
acid and all other poisons out of your
system for good. "SEVEN BARKS" has
been doing this successfully for the past
43 years. Price 50 cents per bottle at
all druggists or from the proprietor, a
LYMAN BROWN, 66 Murray St., New York, N. Y.

DUFF'S
Molasses
In sealed sanitary cans. Finest for table use
and baking. Ask your grocer for it. Send
postal card for booklet of Prize Recipes to
P. DUFF & SONS
920 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Horseshoes and Luck.
The luck of the horseshoe comes from
three lucky things always connected
with horseshoes. These consist of the
following facts: It is the shape of a
horseshoe; it is a portion of a horse; it
is made from iron. Each of these has
from time immemorial been considered
lucky. Anything in the shape of a
horseshoe was always considered a thing
to bring luck. From the earliest times,
too, at least since the world knew
something of the qualities of iron, iron
has been regarded as a thing to give
protection and, incidentally, that would
involve good luck. And, lastly, the
horse since the days of English mythol-
ogy has been regarded as a lucky animal.
When, then, we had a combina-
tion of the three—the crescent, the iron
and the horse—in one object, it became
a true lucky sign in the eyes of the
people.—Book of Wonders.

Just Like Babel.
The difficulties which the ancient
builders of the Tower of Babel expe-
rienced with the language difficulty
may be easily understood by any one
who has spent a little time in Basrah,
in Mesopotamia. The dialects in com-
mon use at Basrah are said to be more
than forty in number. The most pop-

ular is Arabic, but it is not the Arabic
of Egypt or Morocco. It is a distinct
tongue, with which the Egyptian or
Moroccan experiences the greatest dif-
ficulty. Then there is Persian, with
various known as Bagdad-Persian,
Neld-Persian and Basrah-Persian.
Turkish is frequently heard, while
Armenian and Chaldean are the lan-
guages of the native Christian popu-
lation. Kurdish is used by another
section of the inhabitants, while Hindi-
stani is the language of the Indian
troops.

The Motion Picture Interpreter.
The katsuban is a native and unique
product of Japanese life and is called
both a nuisance and a necessity. The
name is an abridgement of katsu-do-
ben-shi and means moving picture
speaker. The katsuban follows every
action shown in motion picture plays
and interprets it to the audience. He
must not only have a fluent tongue,
but have the ability to imitate profes-
sional actors of both old and new
schools as well as being able to speak
several degrees of falsetto to portray
the various characters in the plays.
The profession is by no means an easy
one, and the skilled members are al-
most as popular as the actors them-
selves.

The katsuban cannot be dispensed
with because of the introduction of for-
eign films in Japan. It is necessary to
explain the action; otherwise the pic-
ture would be unintelligible to most of
the audience. Even in the case of na-
tive pictures it is said that as yet many
of the actors are not sufficiently clever
to enable the management to dispense
with the services of the katsuban.—
Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Rule of the Romanoffs.
Many curious instances are given in
the history of the Romanoffs as to how
heirs apparent have been cheated of
their rights. Catherine the Great ex-
ercised her right of bequeathing the
scepter to whom she thought fit. She
appointed her grandson, Alexander, in-
stead of his father, her only son, Paul.
Paul, however, destroyed the document
before it could be put into execution.
Earlier still Peter the Great left the
scepter to Empress Catherine I., a wo-
man of peasant birth, who had been a
chambermaid at an inn. His grand-
child, the sole offspring of his murder-
ed son and rightful heir, was thus dis-
inherited. Many other instances have
been cited of depriving legitimate heirs
of their rights. Sometimes it was mal-
ice, expediency in other cases and very
often prejudice.

Czar Paul, for instance, was on the
eve of sending his two eldest sons to
Siberia to favor his third son, Nicho-
las. Paul was assassinated by the au-
thority of the two sons before he could
carry out his plan, and thus one of the
most terrible chapters was added to
Russian imperial history.—Pearson's
Weekly.

Storms That Beat About the Horn.
The waters of Cape Horn have never
been revisited by storms for more
than a week or two at a stretch with-
in the memory of man. Standing on
the outpost of the world, Cape Horn
is the meeting place of ocean currents
of very different temperatures. From
the icy cold waters of the antarctic
drift to the warmth of the Brazilian
and Peruvian return currents. The
prevailing winds are from the north-

west and west, and these, coming from
the warm regions of the Pacific, con-
dense into fogs which the sailors call
"Cape Horn blankets" and which are
the sure forerunners of storms. The
extremely low levels to which the
glaciers of Tierra del Fuego descend,
the perpetual congelation of the sub-
soil, the meeting of conflicting winds
of very different temperatures, are all
direct or indirect causes combining to
make this the most constantly stormy
region in the world.

Music of the Spheres.
It is to Pythagoras, it is said, that
we owe the word "philosopher," says
a bulletin of the National Geographic
society. Being asked on one occasion
of what branch of knowledge he was
a master he replied that he was sim-
ply a philosopher, a lover of wisdom.
His doctrine of the transmigration of
souls is supposed to have been the out-
growth of his early years spent in
studying the mysteries of Egypt. It
is to this sage also that we are indebted
for the idea of "the music of the
spheres," for as a corollary to his the-
ory of the solar system, which, by the
way, antedated Copernicus by 2,000
years, he imagined that the heavenly
spheres by their swift motion through
space produced musical notes which
were too beautiful to be heard by cal-
lous human ears.

Gold Filled.
A gold filled tooth and your gold
filled watch case may be said to be
inversely analogous—that is to say,
your gold filled tooth has more or less
of the tooth structure of enamel on the
outside with gold on a core filling the
center. Your gold filled watch case
consists of two sheets of gold, having
between each sheet some baser metal
to which the gold is soldered. As to
the gold in the case, it may be of any
fineness and any thickness commensu-
rate with the term "gold filled." A
jeweler will tell you that 10 carat
gold is not gold, having too great an
admixture of baser metals. Many per-
sons have the idea that the gold filled
case is an amalgam of the kind instead
of a "sandwich" of gold treated in the
inside with the base metals.

Illiteracy in Russia.
The percentage of illiteracy in Russia
is very large, ranging about 85 per cent
in some provinces. In Petrograd, the
capital itself, half the population can-
not read or write. The urban popu-
lation is generally better educated. In-
cluding the whole empire considerably
more than half the people are illiter-
ate, though educational movements
have made remarkable headway in
Russia during the past few years.

Women as Fortune Builders.
I observe and you will notice that
notwithstanding the great incursion of
women of late years into one or an-
other department of business they are
not of much account as fortune build-
ers. Some of them earn or make a
good deal of money, but they seldom
get rich by their own exertions, and
nearly all the rich women have inher-
ited fortunes from men. Moreover, the
women who are most successful as
money makers are not, as a rule, the
most successful as women. The wom-
en seem to be a consecrated sex, too
valuable to be employed in mere money
getting. Vast numbers of them earn
a living, sometimes a good one, and

have to, but few of them get rich. It
is common for a young man to start
out deliberately to accumulate a for-
tune. It is very uncommon for a young
woman to do so. She is much more
likely to accumulate a young man.—
E. S. Martin in Atlantic.

Patriotism and Religion.
Draw a little circle around your per-
sonality and it will include your fam-
ily; draw a larger circle and it will in-
clude your friends; a still larger circle
takes in your fellow countrymen; the
last and largest circle of all embraces
all humanity. As the circle enlarges
the objects of our love increase in num-
ber and the intensity of our love natu-
rally diminishes. We are not bound
to all mankind as strongly or as ten-
derly as we are to our fellow country-
men. We are not bound to do for all
our countrymen as much as we are
bound to do for our neighbors next
door or on the next street or in the
next township. Our highest human ob-
ligation is to those of our own house-
hold. The supreme duty we owe to
One, and One alone, "Thou shalt love
the Lord thy God."—Christian Herald.

Street Illumination.
"Illuminating engineers are now
turning all their energies toward a sys-
tem for the proper distribution of
street lighting," writes Walter R. How-
ell in Good Health. "They have unan-
imously agreed that the best light is
that from a globe that is dense enough
not to reveal the form of the actual
light within, but to give the effect of
light streaming forth from the globe."
The reason for this is that street
lamps are necessarily against a dark
background, and the amount of glare
upon the eyes depends to a great de-
gree upon the background against
which the light is seen. An electric
light, unshaded, against a dark velvet
wall covering, for instance, will be
found much more trying to the eyes
than would the same light with a white
wall paper behind it.

The Name of Arizona.
Arizona, probably Arizonae in its
original form, was the native and prob-
ably Pima name of the place—a hill,
valley, stream or some other local fea-
ture—just south of the modern bound-
ary, in the mountains still so called, on
the headwaters of the stream flowing
past Saric, where the famous Planchas
de Plata mine was discovered in the
middle of the eighteenth century, the
name being first known to the Span-
iards in that connection and being ap-
plied to the mining camp or real de-
minas. The aboriginal meaning of the
term is not known. The name should
probably be written and pronounced
Arizona, as our English sound of z
does not occur in Spanish.—H. H. Ban-
croft, "History of the Pacific States."

Success as a Singer.
To captivate the world as a singer of
songs is as simple as—well, as Yvette
Gullbert says it is, for Yvette, whose
art is supreme, has just been explain-
ing its secrets. Here is her recipe:
"You must have in your one voice all
voices, all colors; in your one face all
expressions; in your one soul all the
souls of all people. And you must
work, work, work! When you have
worked for ten years, twenty years,
you will find yourself only at the be-
ginning."

There is a little more. You must
have a long and stern course of vocal
gymnastics for the voice, of plastic
for the harmonious and expressive use
of the body, of history, literature,
painting, sculpture—all forms of art
and beauty must bring their influence
to bear on the creative imagination of
the singer, "or you are nothing, noth-
ing!"
And that is how it is done.—London
Globe.

Rosebushes.
Quite frequently we find rosebushes
not producing as fine large roses as
they did during other seasons. Some-
thing is lacking, and if fertilizers have
been applied and these do not seem to
bring out the good qualities something
else is needed.
Perhaps the roses need iron. One
thing is certain—a little iron will not
hurt them. Try burying a few cans
beneath the rosebushes. Mash them
flat and bury them a few inches be-
neath the surface of the soil, near
enough to the roots of the roses that
the roots can secure some of the iron
and carry it to the foliage and the
flowers.

From three to a half dozen cans to
a bush is enough. The tin soon rusts
off, and the thin sheet of iron will be
rapidly gathered up by the action of
the elements, and it is surprising how
soon a can will wholly disappear.—
Philadelphia North American.

Moving an Army.
Some idea of the adequacy of the
equipment of the railroads of the United
States for the movement of troops
may be obtained from a statement pre-
pared by an official of the quartermas-
ter corps, United States army.

To move one field army of 80,000
men, consisting of three infantry divi-
sions, one cavalry division and a
brigade, technically known as a bri-
gade of field army troops—troops aux-
iliary to the infantry and cavalry divi-
sions—requires a total of 6,229 cars,
made up into 368 trains with as many
locomotives. These 6,229 cars would
be made up of 2,115 passenger, 385
baggage, 1,055 box, 1,899 stock and 775
flat cars.
This quantity of equipment repre-
sents 0.7 of 1 per cent of the locomotives
owned by American railroads,
4.2 per cent of their passenger cars and
0.2 of 1 per cent of their freight equip-
ment.—American Industries.

How They Work.
In an argument against fanaticism
General Funston once said to a news-
paper correspondent:
"Even the looking glass and the wine
glass have their uses. The looking
glass reveals our defects to ourselves;
the wine glass reveals them to others."

No Great Damage.
"She says I made a toy of her heart."
"Don't let that girl bluff you. She
has been engaged seventeen times. Her
heart is one of these indestructible
toys."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

After the Ceremony.
"This was given to me for a wed-
ding present by my aunt, and I don't
like it. I wonder if I could get her
money back."—Life.

The road to success is as easy as the
road to ruin.—Benjamin Franklin.

PROF. FAKEM THE NATURALIST



General Washington's Spy

A Story of the British Occupation of New York.

By F. A. MITCHEL

What is now known as the Bowery, in New York, was originally a garden belonging to Petrus Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch governors of the province of New Amsterdam. At the time the English came ashore and took the town away from the Dutch the name New Amsterdam was changed to New York. By the time the American war for independence came the Bowery had become a street, and St. Mark's place, where Governor Stuyvesant's manor house stood, had begun to be occupied by dwellings.

Recently some workmen engaged in pulling down one of these dwellings came upon a space closed by an iron door within which was a body, or, rather, a skeleton of a man. There was enough of the clothing left to indicate that it was a soldier's uniform, and the coat being of having been of a red color, there was no doubt that the man had been in the British army. Judging by the trimmings and buttons and side arms, he must have been an officer. In his pockets were found a number of letters, some of which were signed Katherine, some Kate, some K and some Katherine Ten Broek.

The find was turned over to certain persons who were interested in the early history of New York, and through the letters a story came to light that had been buried in oblivion for more than a hundred years.

During the Revolutionary war the mansion in question was occupied by a family of Tories named Throckmorton. The British occupied New York, their outposts extending to Westchester county, where they confronted the American forces—a thin line—under Colonel Aaron Burr.

There was a time when Washington made his headquarters at Dobbs Ferry, a settlement some twenty miles from New York. While there he used whatever means within his power to gain information of what was going on in General Howe's army in the city. There was a family of Ten Broeks living near the house occupied by the general, and one day, when he was sitting in the room he used for an office, his orderly announced to him that a girl was without who desired to give him certain information of the enemy. Washington directed that she be admitted.

She gave her name as Katherine Ten Broek and said that she had been to New York and while there had kept her eyes open to the extent and armament of the British forces occupying the city. Washington asked her a great many questions, and her replies showed such intelligent observation that the general proposed to her that she make another trip with a view to bringing him other information which he very much desired. She consented, and he asked her to discover if possible whether General Howe was meditating a move southward through New Jersey and Pennsylvania. There were two methods of obtaining this information, the one by foot for the accumulation of supplies and means of transportation, the other by learning from some person who knew what was to be done.

There was no difficulty in getting into New York, for Washington could give a pass for the purpose. As to returning, that was another matter. General Howe at this time had intentions that he did not wish disclosed to his enemy and was loath to permit any one going to the American lines.

Armed with Washington's pass, Katherine Ten Broek rode from Dobbs Ferry to a point not far south of Yonkers, where she found Colonel Burr's regiment. Here she left her conveyance and proceeded on foot to the north side of the Harlem river, where she found the British pickets.

Miss Ten Broek, who, as her name indicated, had descended from the Dutch settlers of New York, had a pair of mild blue eyes, abundant locks, extremely light in color, and a complexion of pink and white. When she came to the British pickets she asked the officer of the picket post to pass her through, saying that she wished to go to New York to do some shopping.

"I can pass you through our lines," said the officer, noticing her mildness, which appeared not only in her physique, but in her voice. "But my orders are to pass no one going north. If you go in you will have to stay in. You can't get back home again."

Katherine feigned to hesitate at this. She looked much disappointed. She told the officer that there was to be a dance in Yonkers and she had nothing to wear. If she could not go to the city she must remain away from the dance. She looked so innocent and was so pretty that the officer took pity on her and, taking from his pocket a letter, tore off a part free from ink wrote something on it and handed it to her. It was a request to an officer of Howe's staff to pass her back after she had finished her purchases.

Katherine's face brightened up at receiving this paper, which the officer told her was to an intimate friend, and she appeared for all the world to care only to get something with which to adorn herself. "Now I can go to the

dance," she said, clapping her hands and dancing on her toes, and started for the ferry across the Harlem river, the officer attending her, putting her in the boat and pulling her across himself. "What can I give you for your kindness?" asked Katherine when they touched the shore.

"A kiss would amply repay me," said the officer.

The girl dropped her eyes and made no reply. The officer approached, and Katherine turned her cheek to him. He kissed it, and Katherine stepped ashore. When she had proceeded a short distance she turned and saw the officer looking after her wistfully. She threw him a kiss from the tips of her fingers, giving him a smile at the same time; then she walked on.

Katherine had ten or eleven miles to go before reaching the city. She got a good many lifts, so that the journey was not as irksome as might have been expected. Anna Throckmorton was an intimate friend of hers, and Katherine was always made welcome at the Throckmorton home. She arrived there in the evening and was received by her chum.

Katherine could have done her shopping in a few hours if she had had any shopping to do. Her time was spent among the camps, where she kept her ears open for what was said and in noticing what preparations were being made to transfer men, munitions and supplies across the Hudson river. One day while passing one of the regimental camps she saw the officer who had passed her through the British lines. He joined her and walked with her. He asked her where she was stopping, and she told him. He had been often at the Throckmortons, where he had been welcomed, they being Tories. So he said if she were going to remain in the city longer he would come to see her there. To this she replied that she might be delayed some time.

Captain Hugh Arbuckle called upon Miss Ten Broek and fell in love with her. Indeed, Cupid had sent a dart into his heart the moment she appeared at the picket post that he had commanded. Whether or not she derived any information with respect to the British movements, she at least used him to enable her to go where she pleased. When she was ready to depart she told him that she preferred not to deliver the letter he had given her to a member of General Howe's staff. She would like him to see her through the lines himself.

The truth is that Katherine had been seen making notes of certain items she intended to take with her to General Washington, and from that moment she was watched. Moreover, she was aware that she was watched. If she applied at headquarters for a pass to the American lines the chances were she would be arrested and a search would be made for what would be contraband of war.

She held Arbuckle sufficiently under her thumb to induce him to go with her to the British outposts beyond the Harlem river and see that she got safely through. Arbuckle drove her to the line, but when they reached it the officer in charge of the picket post said that he had received orders not to pass any one except on a pass signed by an officer of the staff especially designated to give passes.

Arbuckle endeavored to persuade Katherine to go back to New York and remain there till she could secure a pass signed by the proper authority. But Katherine would not listen to such a course. To her lover's surprise she developed a resolution not to be expected of one of her innocent mien. She persuaded him to make for the Hudson river, and when they reached the shore she appropriated a boat by which to reach a point north of the British line.

She would not permit Arbuckle to go with her. The tide was coming in and would take her over the few miles that would enable her to land within the American lines. Before leaving him she arranged for an improvised postoffice through which they might correspond.

Katherine effected a landing at Dobbs Ferry and went at once to Washington's headquarters with notes she had made concerning the British forces in New York sewed everywhere in her clothing.

A correspondence ensued between Arbuckle and the girl who held him in that last instant until the British began the evacuation of New York. At the time Katherine was in New York and Arbuckle was visiting her at the Throckmorton home. Meanwhile the British, who had missed Katherine were looking for her. They had evidence that she was acting the part of a spy and had intercepted a letter from her to Arbuckle.

The night before the evacuation Arbuckle went to the Throckmorton house to see her. Some one had given information to the British that Katherine was at the Throckmorton house and a squad of soldiers were sent there to arrest her. A colored servant, who was in Arbuckle's confidence, had revealed to him a secret closet in the house. Arbuckle and Katherine were in conference when the negro rushed in and told them the soldiers were coming. Katherine told Arbuckle to flee in one direction while she fled in another. She escaped through the garden, Arbuckle disappeared, and when the departure of the troops took place he was reported missing. A search was made, but he was not found. His disappearance was a mystery that was never cleared up till the Throckmorton house was torn down.

It is probable that when the troops came he went to the secret closet for concealment, closed the door and was unable to open it again.

The Throckmortons left with the British and their home, which was eventually confiscated, remained a long while vacant.

Where Lost Gold Goes.

Within the last 500 years one thousand million pounds' worth of gold has vanished.

Where have the missing millions gone?

About one-third lies at the bottom of the sea. The treasure of lost vessels which strewn the route from England to India alone has been estimated at eighty million sterling.

In 1798 the British frigate De Broek, wrecked off the American coast, took with her into the depths of the ocean gold worth £2,400,000, the spoils of an intercepted Spanish treasure fleet. Another British warship, the Hussar, went down with over a million sterling in gold in 1780, and another million was lost in the Lutina in 1799.

Much gold, too, is lost through wear and tear. It is a soft metal in its natural state, and despite the alloys used to make it harder it wears away comparatively quickly when coined into money. It is the same with jewelry. In these ways and a hundred others the gold gained by men through sweat and blood finds its way back to the earth whence it came.—London Opinion.

Royal Names.

Nicholas Romanoff is the name by which the late czar is mentioned in the Russian papers. But it may be doubted whether this is a correct use of the word Romanoff, for monarchs, who sign by their Christian names only, are not supposed to have surnames. In the early days, when both surnames and customs were in the making, they did not need them, and (except in case of depositions) and not always then they have never needed them since. Contrary to popular belief, Plutarch was not a surname. Tudor may have been one, and Stuart certainly was. But Gueph was not, and so good an authority as Mr. Fox-Davies holds that the present king of England has no surname at all. Less learned authorities have been perplexed to know whether the descendants of Queen Victoria did not inherit the surname of their father, the prince consort.

A Queen Off Duty.

The neatness of her figure was accentuated by a dress of the fur, and she bore herself with the graceful freedom of an unspoiled queen of the period when royalty did not wear corsets. She was half a block ahead of me when I first noted her unaffected stateliness, continues a writer in the New York Sun. Perhaps my attention was drawn to her by the admiration of everybody within periscope range, the concentrated worship of the hypnotized multitude impelling me to follow its example. I walked faster and, as the sailors say, was soon ahead of her. I passed her, and as I did so I fear I violated polite precedents by viewing her ass.

I recognized her instantly. She is my married sister's cook, and, as my brother-in-law has remarked, "She is some cook!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Jerusalem Chamber.

One of the rooms in Westminster abbey that are of peculiar interest is the Jerusalem chamber, which was built more than 500 years ago and was probably at one time the abbot's withdrawing room. It was in this chamber that Henry IV. died, in curious fulfillment of a prophecy that he should die in Jerusalem.

It hath been prophesied me many a year I shall not die but in Jerusalem, which vainly I suppose the Holy Land. But bear me to that chamber. There I'll lie. In that Jerusalem shall Harry die.

And in the same chamber Addison, Congreve and Prior lay in state before their splendid interment in the abbey.

Had a Good Excuse.

Dorothy, aged 4, was present at dinner the other evening when a number of guests were being entertained by her parents, and during the talk in the conversation she began to talk very earnestly: "Why do you talk so much, Dorothy?" asked her father. "Tause I's dot siffin' to say," was the reply.—Kansas City Star.

Modern Travel.

The brakeman doesn't carry a lantern any more, the train "ditch" tries to sell the passengers De Murch instead of Bertha M. Clay, the conductor refuses to carry babies for fear the auditor may object, and the coaches are so light that spooning couples fail to amuse.—Salina Journal.

Bonehead.

"G'wan, nigger, you all ain't got no sense now."

"Ain't got no sense? What's dis yere bald for?"

"Dat thing? Dat ain't no bald, nigger; dat's jes er button on top er yo' body ter keey er backbone from unravelin'!"—Lamb.

Not the Result Expected.

Cashier—I cannot possibly live on the salary you are paying me. Employer—Hm! Just as I thought. You'll have to give us a bond tomorrow for \$5,000.—Boston Transcript.

The Artist's Touch.

Misses—How do you manage to make such a noise here in the kitchen? Cook—Well, just you try to break four plates without making a noise.—Ideas.

Already Informed.

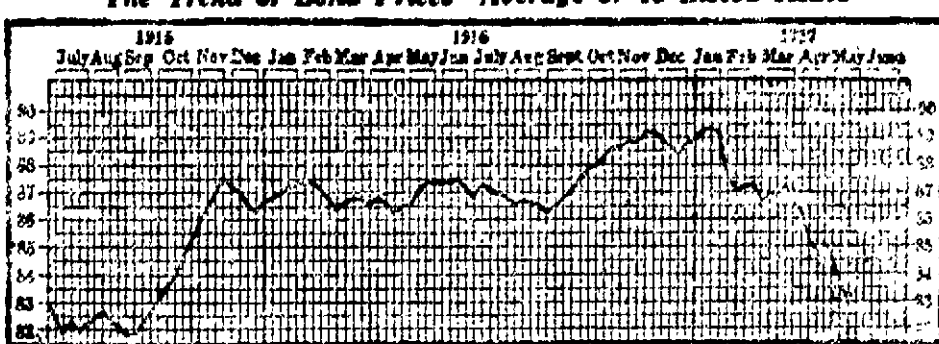
Mrs. Grammercy—Why don't you tell that neighbor of yours? Mrs. Park—It isn't necessary, my dear. We're on the same party wire.—Puck.

Pertinent Question.

Convict—I'm in here for having five wives. Visitor—How are you enjoying your liberty?—Exchange.

The richest mine in the world is the one within yourself.

The Trend of Bond Prices—Average of 40 Listed Issues



The above chart contains figures including the preceding Saturday. This chart, one of four covering important market movements, appears every Monday in The Annalist.

THE ANNALIST

Times Square, New York

(13)

Send The Annalist for one year to the address below, for which I enclose \$4.00.

Name

Street

City

Domestic, \$4.00

Canada, \$4.50

Foreign, \$5.00

Fooled All the Prophets.

"You never can tell what a man will make of himself," remarked the practical woman.

"Perhaps not."

"Take my husband, for instance. He used to be an expert mandolin player and had a fair tenor voice. Despite these handicaps he has risen to be president of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in this part of the country."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Broke the Seal.

In Mark xiv, 3, the woman who brought "the alabaster box of ointment of spikenard" is said to "break the box" before pouring out the ointment. This probably only means "breaking the seal" which kept the essence of the perfume from evaporating.

His Treasure.

The Count (who has had a little tiff with his fiancée, the heiress)—But, my treasure—The Heiress—Your treasure? Your investment, you mean.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Sick Headache.
Exhaustion, indigestion and overwrought nerves are causes of sick headaches, from which many women suffer. If it is possible the patient must go to bed, for an hour or so of complete rest will do more toward restoring the normal condition than all the medicines known. Take the pulse down, put it in the mouth and hold it in two loose loops. It will rest the head. A hot water bag placed at the feet will draw the pain from the head, soothe the nerves and prevent a nervous headache. Take the pulse down, put it in the mouth and hold it in two loose loops. It will rest the head. A hot water bag placed at the feet will draw the pain from the head, soothe the nerves and prevent a nervous headache. Take the pulse down, put it in the mouth and hold it in two loose loops. It will rest the head. A hot water bag placed at the feet will draw the pain from the head, soothe the nerves and prevent a nervous headache.

CORRECT ENGLISH

HOW TO USE IT

Josephine Truck Baker, Editor
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For Progressive Men and Women, Business and Professional; Club-Women, Teachers, Students, Ministers, Doctors, Lawyers, Stenographers, and for all who wish to Speak and Write Correct English.

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Sample Copy 10c. Subscription Price \$2.00 a Year.

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

Please mention this paper.

Josephine Truck Baker's Standard Magazine and Books are recommended by this paper.

York county will likely be given the new state county industrial farm workhouse and reformatory, which is to be erected in the Third District as a result of the reformatory bill which has been approved and signed by Governor Brumbaugh. The Third District includes the counties of York, Dauphin, Cumberland, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, Northumberland and Lebanon.

What is Best for Indigestion

Mr. A. Robinson of Drummond, Ontario, has been troubled for years with indigestion, and recommends Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets as "the best medicine I ever used." If troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. They are certain to prove beneficial. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price 25 cents. Samples free at The People's Drug Store.

Granulated Sore Eyes Cured.

"For twenty years I suffered from a bad case of granulated sore eyes," says Martin Boyd of Henrietta, Ky. "In February, 1903, a gentleman asked me to try Chamberlain's Salve. I bought one box and used about two-thirds of it and my eyes have not given me any trouble since." This salve is for sale by Tre People's Drug Store.

Rev. Ditzler announces the following dates for the Harvest Home service: East Berlin, Aug. 12; New Chester, Aug. 19; Red Run, Aug. 26; Hampton, Sept. 2; Bermudian, Sept. 9. The services at each place will be in the morning.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Jacob Deardorff of near East Berlin, aged 70, sustained a fracture of several ribs and internal injuries when he was struck by one of the wheels of a wagon he was helping to push from the barn floor to the road at his farm.

Make a note now to get Ely's Cream Balm if you are troubled with nasal catarrh, hay fever or cold in the head. It is purifying and soothing to the sensitive membrane that lines the air-passages. It is made to overcome the disease, not fool the patient by a short, deceptive relief. There is no cocaine nor mercury in it. Do not be talked into taking a substitute for Ely's Cream Balm. All druggists sell it. Price 50c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 26 Warren Street, New York.

Threshermen and balers who operate in this county and are members of the County Threshermen's Association have decided to increase their prices for threshing one-half cent a bushel.

Ask Anyone Who Has Used It.

There are families who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment but saves them no end of suffering. As to its reliability, ask anyone who has used it.

Based upon receipts in the first six months of 1917, receipts from automobile licenses for the entire year will be in excess of \$3,325,000 or a million dollars more than in the record breaking year of 1916.

Stomach and Liver Troubles.

No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter.

When a bolt of lightning struck and damaged the Sprengle bungalow in Red Lion, occupied by Henry Snell, Aug. 1, it also struck the bed on which his son Henry was sleeping, burning the clothing instantly to a crisp, with the exception of a circular shaped portion on which he lay. His right foot was benumbed, but otherwise he was unhurt. Mrs. Snell standing by a window in the same room, had one of her legs benumbed.

Chronic Constipation.

It is by no means an easy matter to cure this disease, but it can be done in most instances by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and complying with the plain printed directions that accompany each package.

The Rev. W. D. Nicoll, pastor of the Lutheran Church at New Chester and at Hampton, has tendered his resignation to take effect September first. He has accepted a call to a charge in Maryland.

One way to relieve habitual constipation is to take regularly a mild laxative. Doan's Regulents are recommended for this purpose. 39c. a box at all drug stores.

While engaged in inflating a reserve automobile tire mounted on a rim at the Dillsburg garage, Dewey Nesbit, Dillsburg, aged 20, years, met with an unusual accident when the tire exploded and burst a part of the rim off, which struck him on the head, knocking him unconscious.

Itching piles provoke profligacy but profligacy won't remove them. Doan's Ointment is recommended for itching, bleeding or protruding piles. 60c. at any drug store.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*

Frederick county, Md., works its jail prisoners on the county roads. They have a squad of 15 on the job now.

For earache, toothache, pains, burns, scalds, sore throat, try Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil, a splendid remedy for emergencies.

Miss Malissa McElhenny of McSherrytown enjoys the distinction of being the first Red Cross nurse from that section to have been sent to France. She sailed on June 30 and her father, Philip T. McElhenny, has received notice of her safe arrival in a French port.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Drugists.

Geo. W. Jones, a well known citizen of Silver Run, Carroll county, Md., met with a serious accident while assisting some workmen in laying a cement foundation for a large boiler at the packing establishment of C. Irving Kroh, at that place. A workman who was wheeling some cement from the mixer, over a platform, lost his balance and the steel wheelbarrow fell into the pit, the handle of which struck Mr. Jones a glancing blow in the right eye, cutting the eye and lacerating the lower eye lid.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

All Drugists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A valuable big horse belonging to Martin Winter of Gettysburg, was found dead in the stable on Mr. Winter's farm north of town on Wednesday morning. The animal displayed no signs of weakness the night before and no other cause can be assigned for its death than the excessive heat.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

An Allentown man gives the following as a remedy for cabbage worms: In the morning when the dew is still on the plant take fine cornmeal and sprinkle it over the plants. No matter how far advanced the worms eat the meal and swell up and burst.

Lookout for hot days—Cholera infantum. Don't worry—use Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup, 25c. Sample free.

Gov. Brumbaugh last week signed an appropriation for the Paradise Protection, at Abbottstown, for \$2000 at cut of \$500 from that desired.

Most disgusting skin eruptions, scrofula, pimples, rashes, etc., are due to impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters as a cleansing blood tonic, is well recommended. \$1.25 at all stores.

J. E. Ziegler of Abbottstown has bought the L. H. Myers farm, formerly owned by J. A. Weiler, in Reading township. The farm contains 63 acres and Mr. Ziegler will move there next spring.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

George Klinge, who has conducted a barber shop at New Oxford for 35 years, has retired from business and has sold out to Mervin Reibelt, who has been in his employ for a number of years.

Summer Complaint.

During the hot weather of the summer months some member of almost every family is likely to be troubled with an unnatural looseness of the bowels, and it is of the greatest importance that this be treated promptly, which can only be done when the medicine is kept at hand. Mrs. F. F. Scott, Scottsville, N. Y., states, "I first used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as much as five years ago. At that time I had a severe attack of summer complaint and was suffering intense pain. One dose relieved me. Other members of my family have since used it with like results."

Stuart Miller, a graduate of the East Berlin high school, has been elected to teach Five Points school in Tyrone township.

Hot weather. Little clothing. Plenty of water inside and out. Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup. Babies don't get sick.